

### UTAH TO FULFILL DRY PLEDGE MADE TO THE PRESIDENT

Federal, State and County Chiefs  
Assure Gov. Mabey They  
Will Enforce Law to Limit

### Jail Sentences for Violators and Deportation of Wet Aliens Demanded at Parley

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 19 (Special)—Federal, state and county officials of Utah have united to push prohibition enforcement to the limit, as a result of a meeting held here under the leadership of Gov. Charles R. Mabey to carry out the pledges of the Conference of Governors at the White House. Many federal and state officials attended the meeting and 43 counties sent representatives. The remaining five counties did not receive notice of the meeting, it was said.

The conferees were entertained at luncheon by the Chamber of Commerce, some 300 members of which pledged that they would observe the law and do their utmost to see that it is enforced in Utah.

The Salt Lake City conference fully endorsed the attitude of the White House meeting in favor of strict enforcement of the dry laws. It was urged that district and city officials hold conferences in various parts of the State to agree on a definite plan to cope with violators, with a view to securing uniformity of action and close co-operation among all officials. Jail sentences for violators of the dry laws were advocated.

Prosecuting officers were admonished to construe the statutes literally and to regard them as constitutional until the Supreme Court shall decide any question of their validity, and deportation of aliens who violate the national prohibition act, as at present provided for violators of the Harrison anti-narcotic act, was demanded.

The aggressive support of civic organizations and the press in a campaign of education and mobilization of public sentiment was requested, as was new legislation to empower cities and towns to pass ordinances making possession of intoxicating liquor an offense, and to make violation under the state law a "persistent violation."

Technical errors in search warrants will not stand in the way of convicting dry-law violators in Utah, according to a decision just handed by the State Supreme Court. The decision, which is regarded as of great importance in the enforcement of the dry law, held that the evidence taken from an accused person by means of a search warrant, the affidavit of which was not signed, is admissible.

The decision affirms the conviction

### Harding Monument Unveiled in Peking

Tribute to Late President as a  
Friend of China and of Peace

PEKING, Nov. 19.—A monument honoring the late President Harding as the friend of China and of world peace, as shown by his calling the Washington Conference, was unveiled here today. There was a large gathering which included the principal officials. The American Minister, Jacob Gould Schurman, and the Foreign Minister, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, were the speakers. Both emphasized Mr. Harding's friendship for China and China's gain through the Washington Conference.

The monument was erected by the members of the Diplomatic Association and the money for it was popularly subscribed. It is a simple marble obelisk 10 feet high, on a plain marble base bearing inscriptions in Chinese and English. It is situated in Central Park, near the altar of the Five Emperors, which symbolizes the five races of China.

### INCREASED TIMBER RESOURCES SOUGHT

Federal Land Bank at Springfield  
Hopes to Encourage Farmers  
to Develop Wood Lots

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 19 (Special)—Increased timber resources and better utilization of wood in a district that is in large measure dependent on lumber hauled across the country is one of the aims of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, which serves New England, New York and New Jersey, and which has been carrying on a quietly constructive forestry work in encouraging the growing of trees on farm lands.

The Federal Land Bank was created to aid farmers in the development of their property. It extends loans of long term nature, ranging from 20 to 34 years. Since its creation, and up to this month, the bank has closed 922 loans with a total of \$3,438,385. In the making of 75 per cent of these loans, officials of the bank state, the question of the timber growth has played an important part.

Encouragement of the growth of farm wood lots has been pointed to by federal forestry officials as offering one effective means of meeting the problem of a diminishing timber supply.

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### Education Solves Three-in-One Problem for Development of Qualified Citizens

IT IS time for the people of the United States to wake up and give careful consideration during Education Week to the fact that illiteracy, Americanization and citizenship are not separate problems; all three are parts of the one great problem of training the children of this country so that they may be worthy of the right to vote and be able to guide the affairs of a democracy by their vote. Our illiteracy problem means merely the education of those who have not had opportunity for education. Americanization means educating the foreigner. Citizenship training means the education of the American as to his duty.—Message of Miss Olive M. Jones, head of the National Education Association, to the citizens of the country through The Christian Science Monitor.

### N. E. A. HEAD ASSAILS POLITICIANS WHO TRY TO CUT SCHOOL BUDGETS

Such Action Has Put Schools on Defensive, Miss Jones,  
President, Says—Education Week Under Way

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The National Education Association intends to make a careful study of the tax reduction plan of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, to discover its effect upon the schools, according to Miss Olive M. Jones, president of the association, in speaking of Education Week observances which began yesterday.

She declared that last year the demands for tax reductions had put the schools on the defensive. In most cases, she says, the schools have barely held their ground against the efforts of politicians to cut down school budgets as the easiest way to obtain tax reductions. Miss Jones says that this week's program is at least twice as extensive as it was last year.

One of the most encouraging signs of the state of public opinion, she sees in the fact that many states and cities which formerly insisted upon observing their own Education Week have joined forces with the national leaders, who believe that the movement for better schools can best be fostered through nation-wide observance. New York, for example, formerly had an open schools week, which it has abandoned this year in favor of participation in the national program outlined by the National Education Association, the United States Bureau of Education, and the American Legion.

The emphasis during Education Week this year is being thrown, not upon any particular phase of the school problem, such as the rural schools, or the needs of the immigrants, but upon the general relation between the schools and American citizenship.

"We want to bring out the connection between the school child of today and the citizen of tomorrow. The way the child is educated has a good deal to do with the behavior of the citizen—the way he votes and his economic value to the community."

Speaking of the tax problem, Miss Jones said:

One thing the public must be made to realize is that the effort to reduce school appropriations, is that present standards, either for teachers' salaries or for the general conduct of education, are not up to the level of other phases of our national life. The standard of living allowed by present salaries is below the so-called "national standard" for other occupations.

In the national life, we have utilized the schools for their own advantage, because there they found the least possible chance for a come-back. Well, that is over, with the ballot in the

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### LEADER ENVISAGES NEW ALIGNMENT OF REICH PARTIES

Movement of Stresemann Government Toward Right—President Ebert's Emergency Powers

By Special Cable  
BERLIN, Nov. 19.—Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the Chancellor, won the preliminary skirmish in preparation for this week's heavy political fighting, when yesterday evening, he obtained a vote of confidence by the central board of the German People's Party. The result came toward the close of the last of the series of several meetings, in which consideration was given to the proposed vote of censure against four of the party's Reichstag delegates for alleged sympathies with the Pan-Germans. Certain speakers even went so far as to hint that Dr. Stresemann himself should be included in such censure. His ultimate vindication before his own party therefore fortifies him greatly for the impending struggles with the other political groups.

At the same time The Christian Science Monitor representative is informed by an influential member of the party, Baron Werner von Rheinbaben, a former Secretary of State in the Chancellery, that there was a prominent movement of the whole party toward the right. He said that co-operation with the Pan-Germans would have been advocated formally had it not been for the objection raised by Dr. Stresemann. Baron von Rheinbaben said that if "the big thing" (the coalition of the Pan-Germans, the German People's Party, the Centers and perhaps some Democrats) happened, then the Pan-Germans would change the tune of their demands, abandoning all idea

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### Outlines New Coalition



Baron Werner von Rheinbaben  
Influential Member of People's Party  
Envisages Fresh Political Alignment in Germany

### PARIS AND LONDON REACH AGREEMENT; RUPTURE AVOIDED

Ambassadors' Meeting in Paris  
Adjourns Without Break  
Having Taken Place

### Formula Found for Sending Pro- test to Germany Regarding Military Control

PARIS, Nov. 19 (AP)—An agreement "in principle" was reached by representatives of the Allies assembled in the Council of Ambassadors today and a break between France and Great Britain on the question of the attitude to be adopted toward Germany was averted, at least temporarily.

It was announced after the conference that the ambassadors had agreed "in principle" on the measures to be taken toward the resumption of allied military control in Germany. The agreement was subject to the approval of the French and Belgian cabinets at meetings called for the early afternoon.

The French Cabinet was expected to approve the formula decision upon by the ambassadors. The Belgian ambassador got into communication with Brussels and was understood to be asking for his Government's decision.

The understanding was the agreement called for sending Germany a protest against the lack of facilities she was furnishing for the work of the military control mission, but without mention of what action the Allies might take in case Germany failed to give the required assurances of protection for the mission.

The French are understood to have made reservations on the question of penalties, so that if it should prove necessary, they would be free to take separate action if that should be decided. The feeling in some allied quarters was that no entirely satisfactory text for the note to Germany had been adopted, the decision reached being considered as a makeshift, taken to prevent the breaking up of the Entente and giving the Allies more time to find a solution.

The impression in allied political circles is that the Entente is saved for the moment but still is in a precarious situation, at the mercy of the first incident in Germany hostile to the mission of control. France, it is believed, will not hesitate to take action in such a case, overriding all allied objections. Consequently it is feared the equilibrium situation of the Allies has not been definitely remedied and that the crisis which might lead to a break has only been postponed.

The result is regarded as a diplomatic success for Great Britain, but with such strings to it that its reception in London is regarded as doubtful. If approval is accorded by the British and Belgian cabinets, the ambassadors planned to meet again at 6 o'clock and put the finishing touches upon the text of the communication to Germany and forward it at once to Berlin.

The sense of the note proposed by the Council of Ambassadors to be sent to Germany was said this afternoon to be a demand that Germany provide protection for the Inter-Allied Military Control Mission wherever the Reich has control.

### TURCO-ALBANIAN TREATY IS SIGNED

By Special Cable  
CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 19.—A perpetual treaty of friendship and commerce between Turkey and Albania was signed at Ankara on Saturday afternoon.

The Turkish press attaches much importance to the treaty.

### Lie Given to Story That Lincoln's Great Speech Fell on Mute Hearers

"Long Continued Applause," Cites Old Press Account of  
Gettysburg Dedication—In Tears During Prayer

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Nov. 19 (AP)—The story of Abraham Lincoln's visit to Gettysburg 60 years ago today, and the scenes and circumstances surrounding the delivery of his immortal address were recalled here today when

### MONITOR PEACE PLAN GAINING SANCTION IN NATION'S CAPITAL

Amendment Making War "Everybody's War," Discussed  
—Profitless Manufacture of Munitions Backed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The plan to end war and insure lasting peace, as outlined editorially by The Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 15, and now generally referred to as the "Monitor Plan," is stirring much comment in the Nation's capital. The idea of a universal draft, contained in the proposed constitutional amendment, insisting that "property, equally with the persons, lives, and liberties of all citizens, shall be subject to conscription," steadily is gaining favor. War would be a more serious declaration if it would be "everybody's war," as the disabled veterans of the World War demand that the next war—if there could be a next one—must be.

Commenting on the Monitor plan, Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary of the National Council for the Prevention of War, told a representative of this newspaper:

The proposal of the Monitor that a constitutional amendment be adopted conscripting property in the event of war has been endorsed by the American Legion and certainly has justice on its side. The announced by Secretary Weeks that the War Department has already drawn up sample contracts for the next war leaves a wry taste in one's mouth. Nevertheless, the proposal seems to me to look in the wrong direction. It would constitute a strong "first line of defense" in the fight against war, but the effort necessary to carry out the proposal would possibly carry us much further than legislating for war if directed toward outlawing war itself.

Ban on Private Manufacture  
The prohibition of the private manufacture of arms and munitions, which is also proposed by the editor of the Monitor in the same editorial, seems to me wholly practicable and desirable. The Convention of St. Germain, which looks in the same direction, has failed of adoption by the League of Nations solely because America is not in the agreement. Secretary Hughes has explained why. He intimated that an international conference discussing this question, together with the export of munitions de novo, would probably receive favorable attention in the United States.

The International Association of Machinists, which has suffered more than any other body from the Washington Conference, and, nevertheless, indorses the results of that conference, has asked for the passage of such a measure. Representative Hull of Iowa has introduced a bill looking to this end. It is to be hoped that an agreement may be reached with the nations that compose the League putting an end to this fruitless cause of competitive expenditures for armaments and particularly revolutions all over the earth. China would cease to be a chaos, central American states would look to constitutional means, rather than force, for their periodic changes of Government. The smaller states in Europe would be less belligerent. The race in armaments in South America would be brought to an end. It would be a long step in the prevention of future wars.

Sensors and Representatives manifest great interest in the Monitor's peace plan. Francis E. Warren (R.), Senator from Wyoming, chairman of the Senate appropriations committee, said:

It seems to me that the Constitution and laws now enacted permit legislation on the part of Congress of the provisions mentioned in the constitutional amendment proposed in the editorial of The Christian Science Monitor. However, it would do no harm and might be of great benefit to produce and discuss such an amendment. There are two sides to every question, and on that of conscripting private property in time of war, it would be necessary

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### ROME WELCOMES SPANISH ROYALTY

Procession of King and Queen  
From the Station to the Quirinal  
Is Dazzling Spectacle

ROME, Nov. 19 (AP)—King Alfonso and Queen Victoria of Spain arrived in Rome today to pay an official state visit to King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Elena of Italy. All Rome turned out to welcome them, and the route of the royal party from the station to the Quirinal Palace, where the Spanish sovereigns will be entertained as the guests of Italy's royal house, was gay with hooting, flags and shields that bore the Italian and Spanish coats-of-arms.

The train bringing the Spanish King and Queen from Spezia pulled into the station half hidden by bright streamers and the national colors of Italy and Spain. The royal car stopped immediately in front of the King's waiting room where King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Elena stood to receive their visitors.

After formalities had been exchanged in a rather lengthy ceremony, the royal party entered the semi-state carriages and the procession to the palace began. Many hands played the anthems of the two nations, while cannon from all the

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### Bulgaria Promises Aid for American College

By Special Cable  
CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 19.—ALBERT W. STAUB, executive secretary of the board of trustees of Robert College and the Constantinople College for Women, has returned from Sofia. He has conferred with King Boris, Professor Zankoff, the Premier, cabinet members and the Metropolitan of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church, regarding the establishment of an American co-educational college in Sofia. Bulgarian statesmen, churchmen and business men, at a public meeting, promised their support.

Mr. Staub has gone to Ankara to confer with Ismet Pasha concerning the future of American educational institutions in Turkey.

### World News in Brief

Toronto, Ont.—Conservatives numbering about 500, from all parts of Ontario, will rally here on Tuesday for the annual meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association. Arthur Meighen, Dominion leader, and G. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, and members of the Ontario Legislature will attend. The party's triumph in Ontario has created optimism among the conservative victory in the coming federal general election.

New York—A nation-wide movement to observe the centenary of the Monroe Doctrine declaration on Dec. 2 is under way.

Washington—Approximately \$22,000,000 has been lent by the federal intermediate credit banks to aid the farmers in financing the production and marketing of this year's crops, Farm Loan Board officials announce.

Geneva (AP)—Fifty nations are awaiting the ratification of the opium convention by Switzerland, and they will have to wait many months, perhaps years, before a decision is taken. The question is not a federal but a cantonal one, and at present 22 Swiss cantons, not including three half-cantons, are considering the matter. Basel is depressed by those endeavoring to suppress the opium traffic as having become the largest opium depot in the world. Basel has great chemical factories employing many thousands of workmen, and the Swiss Government, which is already responsible for more than 100,000 unemployed, is apprehensive of approving the treaty which would increase their number.

Washington—Retail food prices during October rose four-tenths of 1 per cent over those of September, Department of Labor figures show.

Manila—Associated Presses' dispatches from the Province of Mindanao, received at Gov. Gen. Leonard Wood's office, have been causing disturbance and have scattered into small bands, and probably will return to their homes in a few days.

Washington—The United States produced almost two-thirds of the world's output of petroleum last year, the Mexico slightly more than one-fifth, the Geological Survey reports. World production was 844,880,000 barrels, of which the United States supplied 557,521,000 and Mexico 127,275,000 barrels.

Washington—Germany, with the largest bread-grain crop of any year since the war, and larger than last year's consumption, must import food this year. The Department of Agriculture has been advised by American officials abroad.

New York—Freedom by the holiday season for American army aviators, object of a campaign of a group making plans here.

Washington—The final route to be taken by American army aviators around the world has been chosen, it is announced. John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, has approved the plans, and only consent of foreign nations now is needed.

Constantinople—About 5000 Moslem immigrants from Saloniki are expected to arrive on Tuesday at Rodosto for settlement in the Gallipoli district. On account of political difficulties the Near East Relief may withdraw entirely from further participation in the exchange of populations.

Stockholm (AP)—The total sales of hard liquor in Sweden now average only one gallon a year for every man, woman and child in the Kingdom, and the yearly sales of wine amount to less than one pint per capita, according to the official statistics made public by the report states that the sales of spirituous liquors in Sweden have decreased 42.2 per cent since 1913, and that the quantity sold in 1922 was 32.1 per cent less than in 1920. During the last two years the sale of wines fell off by 42.5 per cent.

Washington—Charles H. Burke, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has sent letters to 18 states having Indian populations, inviting co-operation of state governments in bettering the administration of Indian affairs.

Omaha, Neb.—A "Coolidge League of Nebraska" was organized at a meeting of Coolidge supporters here, Dec. 3, say dispatches. Several Coolidge clubs already have been organized in the State, it is reported.

San Diego, Cal.—For the first time in history, according to navy officers, the United States battle fleet was commanded from an aerial flagship, when Rear Admiral Samuel S. Robinson flew his four-starred flag from a navy seaplane.

### PRESIDENT BELIEVED TO FAVOR MELLON TAX REDUCTION PLAN

Advisers Expect Him to Indorse It in Message to Congress  
—Legislative Consideration Certain, Leaders Say

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—President Coolidge is strongly inclined toward the Mellon tax reduction program and is expected by some of his advisers to indorse it flatly in his message to Congress.

Such an indorsement, in the opinion of administration officials, would be sufficient to sweep aside such opposition as there has been among some Republican leaders to a tax revision at the coming session.

With the gathering here of Senators and Representatives of the majority party, taxation has become one of the principal subjects of cloak room discussion. Although some of the leaders still insist that to open up the tax schedules would invite endless controversy and lead nowhere, most of them appear to believe that legislative consideration of the Mellon and other reduction proposals is certain.

Since announcement of Mr. Mellon's plan to cut the Nation's tax budget \$263,000,000, President Coolidge has been carefully watching the reaction of the country.

The President has read much editorial comment and has received a large number of letters and telegrams endorsing the proposal. A large portion of the over-Sunday mail of about 2000 letters received at the White House had to do with the tax question.

Definite announcement of the President's position, however, is expected to await his message to Congress. He had a long talk yesterday with Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, the Republican Senate leader, and is understood to have presented to him the arguments that have been made to the White House in favor of the Mellon program.

Mr. Lodge had a second talk with the President today but he declined afterward to reveal what progress had been made toward agreement on an Administration policy.

Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, prospective chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said today he still believed it would be unwise to open up the tax question unless a majority could be pledged to enact the Mellon program without substantial amendment. Practical difficulties from the political alignment of the Senate and House, he believes, would be a serious impediment. He regards the Republican majorities as nominal only, and believes that Democratic and bloc combinations would make the outcome doubtful.

The suggestion that enough Democrats might combine with the Republicans to put through the Mellon recommendation is not regarded by Mr. Smoot as encouraging. He said today, however, that he had no definite information as to how much Democratic support might develop.

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## MONITOR PEACE PLAN GAINING SANCTION IN NATION'S CAPITAL

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should be conscripted not only for military purposes but for such other use as may be needed. The conscription of the earnings of property would naturally result in a stabilization of the cost of labor.

Also, the boys who go to the front should not be penalized for doing so, but should be paid adequately. No amount of money can ever pay for their injuries and for their loss of life and limb, but they should be paid at least a decent wage for the time they spend in the service of their country.

### Universal Conscription Plan Winning Support in New York; Popular Vote on War Proposed

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The Christian Science Monitor's editorial suggestion on Nov. 15 of a constitutional amendment to provide for the conscription of property as well as lives in the event of the declaration of war has elicited the following approving comment from M. E. Savage, author of "The Malady of Europe," a student of world politics and one of the principal speakers last Saturday at the Foreign Policy Association luncheon discussion in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor:

I agree with The Christian Science Monitor's editorially presented plan for the prevention of future wars, with one reservation, namely, liberties. I am in favor of conscription of property and controlling finance, labor, time and energies of civilians at home, exactly as we do the men at the front. When we conscript the money and wealth of men.

Before war is declared, let us have a popular vote on the question; not a secret, but an open vote. Let those who vote for war be the first to go to war.

Frederick W. Roman, professor of comparative education at New York University, said:

I am absolutely in favor of The Christian Science Monitor plan for the abolition of war. It is my belief that

such a constitutional amendment as the Monitor proposes would stop most effectively any more conflicts between nations.

### Governmental Sufficiency

Frederic R. Coudert, recognized authority on international law, said:

The powers of the Government, both over individuals and over property by way of conscription or requisition, are now sufficient to provide for all needs of national defense. I see no necessity for adding to those powers, which, as the last war demonstrated, were sufficiently broad to enable the Government to take all necessary measures.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York City declared:

I have always believed that if conscription be justified in war, the minor and prior conscription ought to be of property. The major and ultimate conscription ought to be of persons. One way, perhaps the way to end war is to make war unsafe for warlords.

Miss Fannie Hurst, novelist and short story writer, insists:

I am not in sympathy with any amendment which proposes the conscription of property. It is a plan of war. Conscription is diametrically opposed to democracy. It means forcing human instinct away from the channels into which civilization is trying to lead it. The last war has more than ever emphasized that the mood of America has not to do with international conflict.

### Lesson of World War

The last war was literally one of conscription, and its great lesson should be not to have another war, but of conscription or otherwise. Conscription of men means herding them together to artificially induce a state of mob violence. Most emphatically I am not in favor of conscription in any form.

Ernest H. Abbott, editor-in-chief of The Outlook, said:

Conscription of property exists in time of peace for that is what taxation is. What is needed in war time is a plan prepared in peace time for the mobilization of the entire nation's strength.

A law on the statute books undertaken to provide for the problem of establishing governmental control over sources of the country to secure victory, and at the same time conserving the liberty for the sake of which the Nation entered in war, is one which requires the greatest wisdom.

### Phase of Plan Banning Private Manufacture of Arms Indorsed

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 19 (Special)—Prof. Manley O. Hudson, lecturer on international law at Harvard Law School, who has been spending some time in this city addressing the congress of the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches and the League of Nations, when approached on the subject of The Christian Science Monitor's peace plan and the suggestions it contains, expressed himself as "deeply impressed" by the article, being particularly interested in that phase of it which refers to the enactment of legislation prohibiting the manufacture of arms or munitions of war for private profit at any time.

"This," he said, "is a primary consideration. It is one that has been a matter of deep concern to the temporary Mixed Commission on the Reduction of Armament of the League of Nations, which has indicated its dangerous influence. There can be little feeling of security while the manufacture of engines of destruction is increasingly developed, is in the hands of private individuals who will profit by their use. The League itself condemns this system of private manufacture of implements of war."

Backs League of Nations  
Professor Hudson, while expressing the opinion that the editorial and many of the suggestions it contains

### RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

WVAC (Boston)—12:02, stock market; 12:15, church service; 1 to 4:15, concert; 4:15, organ recital; 4:45, vaudeville; stock market; 8, concert by the Y. D. Band; addresses by Mayor Curley and John Shepley; 11:15, theatrical program; WJL (Boston)—12, music; 12:40, weather; 12:45, farm market; 3, Armed Women's Club; "Hospitality Talk"; music; 5:30, closing songs; 8:10, news and sports; 8:40, police reports; 9:40, 10, practice; 7, selections on orchestra bells; male quartet; Babson's weekly business report.

WBZ (Springfield)—11:55, weather; farm market; 7, world market survey; "Home Study Course" in "Swinging on the Farm"; 7:30, "Tales for the Kiddies"; 8, concert; 9, story for grown-ups.

WCVB (Schenectady)—12:30, stock market; 12:40, farm market; 12:45, weather; 1, Early American Needlecraft and Weaving; 8, farm and stock market; 7:45, evening musical program.

WEAP (New York)—11, contralto solo; 11:10, "New York Show"; 11:30, "Circulation Week" talk; 11:50, farm market; 4 to 4:30, vocal and instrumental music; 6:30, song-play; 7 to 7:30, music; 7:30, sports; 7:40 to 8:15, concert; 8:15, "Education Week" talk; "Freedom of the City" story; 8:30, current events; 10 to 11, concert.

WJZ (New York)—3 to 5:30, concert; 5:30, closing songs; farm market; "A Travelers' Letters to Boys and Girls"; "Broadcasting Broadway"; 8:15, soprano solo; 8:40, "Elizabethe"; 10:30, orchestra.

WOR (Newark)—2:30 to 3:45, classical music; weekly talk for women; 8:30, "Man in the Moon" stories; 7, popular songs and sketches.

WRC (Washington)—3, fashion talk; 3:10, songs; 3:30, "David Lloyd George's Farewell"; 3:40 code practice; 4, songs; 6, children's hour.

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is a very positive movement, thinks that "peace itself can be obtained only through the agency of some internationally recognized political organization. A body such as the League of Nations that is developing international legislation covering various phases of the world's common life is essential, and while the Monitor's suggestions are valuable in certain phases, I doubt whether they are entirely comprehensive."

Professor Hudson admitted that while he had read the article with interest he had not studied it to the extent that he would feel justified in going into it in detail.

"One thing we must keep in mind," he said, "is that world peace is making progress through the League of Nations and the Court of International Justice, and if the latter continues to function as it has, it will in time contribute valuable additions to the sum of international laws that will make peace easier because the causes that make for war now can be handled judicially."

### Universal Conscription Backed

Dr. Jesse H. Holmes, professor of theology of Swarthmore College, commenting on the editorial suggestion of The Christian Science Monitor in the event of the entire resources of the Nation should be conscripted, declared that although he was of the belief that war could be averted and the final end of peace attained if all countries were to concentrate collectively upon its prevention rather than its cure, he concurred thoroughly with the proposal of the Monitor that only individuals but the entire Nation should be conscripted. He said:

I firmly believe that war is a measure that can be prevented, and that by international support of the World's Court and the League of Nations, enduring peace can and should be obtained without further bloodshed. Only the slightest of sentimentalism can continue to believe that militarism and war will make for safety and should arise.

But if another war should break out, I thoroughly concur with The Christian Science Monitor the entire Nation should be conscripted, not merely a part thereof, and placed at the disposal of the State. It is the only orderly and just procedure possible, the only way to drive home indelibly into the heart of everyone a comprehension of the sacrifices of war, and to guard against the possibility that the shedding of the blood of millions might be turned into an individually profitable proposition.

### VETERANS' LEADER FINDS NO DISHONESTY

"After a thorough investigation of the Forger-Mot-Not drive held on Nov. 9 and 10 by Boston Chapter I, Disabled American Veterans of the World War, I find no evidence of any dishonesty on the part of the officers or members of the local organization, although these men did use very poor judgment in disobeying the instructions of national headquarters in employing paid workers during the campaign," said James A. McFarland, national commander of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, today, after a conference with the local officers, and concluding the investigation of the recent drive he has been conducting for several days.

"The local funds will be properly distributed by officials of Boston Chapter I," said Mr. McFarland, "and the monthly budgets will be prepared at a meeting between the chapter officers and the drive committee, and a report submitted to the newspaper showing expenditures on the thirtieth of each month."

### WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; fresh northwest to west winds. Southern New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday; rising temperature Tuesday; fresh northwest winds. Western New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday; somewhat colder tonight; moderate northwest winds.

Week for the Week: For the north and middle Atlantic states: Generally fair but with considerable cloudiness; normal temperature.

### Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)  
Albany City 36 Kansas City 40  
Boston City 38 Memphis 46  
Boston 32 Montreal 40  
Buffalo 32 New Orleans 56  
Calgary 40 New York 32  
Chicago 35 Philadelphia 34

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## MR. HULL DECLINES TO DISCUSS ISSUES

### National Democratic Committee Head in Boston for Conferences With Leaders

Cordell Hull, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, who is touring Massachusetts, came to Boston today, but he declined to discuss for publication various questions, saying he was here to confer with local political leaders on the broader aspects of the next Presidential campaign in which he declared the Democrats would make a strong and telling contest.

Chairman Hull will be the principal speaker at the Victory Club dinner at the Westminister Hotel when 350 of the Democratic leaders of New England will be present to confer with his chief as to the details for the Victory Club organization in this part of the United States.

Chairman Hull this morning met with Calvin C. Lyon of the finance committee of the Democratic National Committee, went to Democratic state headquarters, 75 State Street, where he met with Charles H. McElue of Lynn, chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Massachusetts. A luncheon was tendered here by Chairman McElue at the Parker House this afternoon. It was attended by some 35 Massachusetts Democrats. This was in the nature of a preliminary conference for the more important meeting tonight.

### Democrats Optimistic

That the Democratic Party was never in a more militant and optimistic condition at this stage of the campaign than at present, Chairman Hull confidently asserted.

As to the statement in the morning papers that President Coolidge is to make a cut in taxation his chief program in the remaining year of the present Administration, Mr. Hull said that the Democratic Party had made economy and retrenchment its steady policy for more than 100 years.

Asked what he had to say about the report that President Coolidge will not favor a soldiers' bonus law nor sign it, the Democratic National Chairman said that he was not here to discuss questions of economics but to discuss the tendency to cut across sections in all parties and among all citizens. He steadfastly declined to comment on the attitude of the President on all public questions, saying that this is not the time to enter upon the controversial stage of the campaign.

He said that he had visited the different sections of the country where he had heard from the leaders in practically every state and that the reports were uniformly encouraging.

In Massachusetts he said that he is confident a real campaign will be staged next year with David I. Walsh, Democratic United States Senator, leading the contest.

### Returned to Normalcy

Judge Hull said that the 7,000,000 plurality for President Harding three years ago was discounted today by the Democratic leaders and that they were satisfied that conditions had entirely changed and that the Democracy is returned to normalcy again. He said: "The campaign we are now in is educational and to complete an organization all over the country which will be dependable and efficient."

He said that the Democrats had urged the Republicans to enlist in an economic program for national expenditures two years ago but that they had declined to take the advice then offered, and that it seemed to him the

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change of front was belated and significant.

He said that the Democrats had always and will insist that expenditures be made lower and that the taxation of the country be readjusted so that it will be more equitable and not aimed at one class as against any other.

That the Democrats had cut \$2,000,000,000 from national expenditures in the first complete fiscal year after the war the chairman said the records would prove, while in their three years of full control of the Government the Republicans had only reduced the national outlay by \$350,000,000.

## UTAH TO FULFILL DRY PLEDGE MADE TO THE PRESIDENT

(Continued from Page 1)

of John Aine, accused of being a "persistent violator" of the prohibition law by the trial court of Units County.

The sheriff seized a keg of intoxicating liquor on the defendant's premises. The latter appealed to the high court, claiming the search warrant was illegal.

Druggists Fill 11,268,469 Liquor Prescriptions; 1,400,614.9 Gals.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (P)—Retail druggists of 37 states, the District of Columbia, Porto Rico and Hawaii, where the law permits prescription of liquor for medicinal use, filled 11,268,469 such prescriptions during the fiscal year ended June 30, according to the first summary of this kind issued by the prohibition bureau. A total of 1,400,614.9 gallons were thus sold, divided as follows: Whiskey, 1,347,578 gallons; wine, 30,752; brandy, 9945; gin, 8173; alcohol, 2156.9; rum 2045.

New York led all states in the number of prescriptions issued with 3,538,751. Illinois was second with 2,168,788, and California third with 758,742. Tennessee, with 171, was the lowest. The first three named states also led in the amounts of whiskey sold on prescription, New York selling 442,996.24 gallons, Illinois 258,070.20, and California 89,764.15.

Massachusetts was second to New York in wine sales; its total being 4923.19 gallons. New York's total was 10,027.06, and California, third, 4704.02. Massachusetts led in brandy sales with 2840.58 gallons; New York was next with 2110.42, and Wisconsin third with 782.87. New York also sold more gin than any other state, 2709.89 gallons, compared with 1619.46 in Massachusetts and 702.74 in Illinois.

Leaders in alcohol sales were: New York, 481.81 gallons; Pennsylvania, 246.82, and Vermont, 184.56. Massachusetts sold 1447.66 gallons of rum; New Hampshire, 153.86, and New York, 111.90.

Hawaii, the summary showed, issued 3065 prescriptions during the year for 463.08 gallons of liquor. Porto Rico, with 1278 prescriptions, sold 147.34 gallons.

About 50,000 physicians, or one-third of the total number in the United States, prohibition officials estimated, have availed themselves of the liquor prescription privilege.

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## N. E. A. HEAD ASSAILS POLITICIANS WHO TRY TO CUT SCHOOL BUDGETS

(Continued from Page 1)

hands of women, who are chiefly concerned with school welfare. The women are going to demand that the politicians seeking public favor through promises of tax reductions shall eliminate the public schools from his plan.

The National Education Association is rallying its forces for a vigorous fight to carry the educational bill, providing for a separate department of education, through the next Congress. It will accept nothing less than a separate department, with a cabinet officer at its head, officers of the association have made plain.

### Massachusetts Schools Observe

"American Constitution Day"

Along with other organizations, institutions, and groups of American citizens observing the second day of Education Week all over the country, the schools of Massachusetts, in appropriate ceremonies for "American Constitution Day," this morning and afternoon offered special instruction on the Constitution.

Speeches on the duties of citizenship were given in the classrooms. Yesterday many ministers of all denomina-

## ANTIOCH COLLEGE PLAN EXPLAINED

"Well-Proportioned Training" Held Aim by Its Originator

Arthur E. Morgan, president of Antioch College of Yellow Springs, O., began today a series of lectures in Greater Boston upon the so-called Antioch Plan, of which he is the originator. This plan, as explained by Mr. Morgan here last January, provides not only for the student's customary intellectual and social training, but for intensely practical training as well.

At a faculty luncheon at Tufts College today, the visiting educator described as the fundamental ideal of the Antioch Plan "a well-proportioned training, to include the development of all the qualities which make for well-rounded personality and effective living." In the accomplishment of this end, a six-year course is required, with 45 weeks of each year devoted to work and study. Cultural studies, covering a broad range, are required at the college, he said, and are combined with courses in the technique of administration in industrial, commercial and professional fields. The students spend half their time in such study, and half in paid employment in appropriate occupations.

While Antioch is not a very new college, having been founded in 1853, it was explained that the plan of division of work and study has been in

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## WOMEN'S CLUBS TO INCREASE TAX

### Massachusetts Federation to Seek Larger Endowment and More Suitable Quarters

WELLESLEY, Mass., Nov. 19 (Special)—Looking forward to a larger endowment and more suitable headquarters, the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, which held its fall meeting in Richard Knight Hall of Babson Institute today, passed an amendment to the constitution which proposes to increase the club per capita tax from 7 to 10 cents. Delegates and members were present from all over the State. The president, Mrs. Grace Morrison Pools, presided.

The federation also passed a resolution urging the co-operation of all the clubs included in its membership in the observance and enforcement of the statutes concerning lotteries and games of chance.

Kenneth L. Butterfield, president of Massachusetts Agricultural College, spoke of the importance of studying the world's food supply. He pointed out that overproduction in one section of the world might be used to supply another section which was lacking. Herbert Hoover, the speaker recalled, was the first to present such a plan, asking for co-operation in the production and distribution of foodstuffs. It will take from 10 to 20 years to work out the problem, Dr. Butterfield declared, adding that it has been the desire to obtain food that has been one of the chief causes of war.

"We are paying a great deal more for food at present than is at all necessary," he continued. "Failure to work out a solution to the problems of production, distribution and elimination of waste has stood in the way of a great reduction of food prices, as well as a better supply of food."

Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, chairman of the division of public health of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, said that women should become personally acquainted with public officers, with the object of ascertaining the degree to which the public service is performed. Such officers, she asserted, should possess up-to-date equipment, so as the more readily to perform their work efficiently, but she had found that some officers were furnished chiefly with outsiders, and were wholly unacquainted with necessary materials.

Mrs. Miller told how, in a county in California, a town of 500 in Wyoming, and other places, the women had effectively used the ballot to displace unsatisfactory officials and to replace them with efficient persons who work for the public good. She also emphasized the importance of studying the conditions of the world's food supply and referred to instances where food was allowed to rot in the ground and thrown into the river, "while people were starving in our own cities and towns or in other countries."

"We women," she said, "are going to establish a new international point of view. We in America must help our brothers and sisters of the world. It is a problem of humanity; it is a problem of Christianity."

Miss Mary Lowney, assistant supervisor of rehabilitation of the Massachusetts State Department of Education, spoke on the work of rehabilitation carried on by that department, whereby men and women, seriously handicapped, have been helped to lead useful lives and placed in positions of gainful employment.

Lieut. Col. Walter C. Sweeney of the General Staff, United States Army, was the chief speaker on the afternoon program. Under the title of "The Reds and the Pinks," he spoke of things that may be brought about through a change in the character and point of view of individual citizens, which may produce war or which may prevent it. In his opinion there are both external and internal causes for war which, within a republic, may be so controlled as to reduce the chances of war to a minimum.

**HAVERHILL TO HOLD  
SPECIAL PRIMARIES**

HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 19 (Special)—Voters of this city residing in Wards 5 and 7, the latter ward comprising the Bradford district, and voters in Georgetown, Groveland and Boxford will participate in a special

primary election tomorrow for the purpose of nominating a Republican candidate for the position of representative in the Fourth Essex district to fill an existing vacancy.

Albert L. Bartlett and Edwin W. Tilton of Ward 5, Jacob W. Small of Bradford and Dr. William J. Greenleaf of Boxford, are the candidates. The winner will contest at the fall with Charles H. Morrill, Farmer-Progressive Labor candidate, who does not participate in the primary, but runs on nomination papers as an independent.

## GOV. SWEET BACKS 18TH AMENDMENT

### Also Insists 14th Amendment Should Be Enforced

Enforcement of the Fourteenth as well as the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the payment by "every corporation in the country" of old age pensions to veteran employees, and the drawing upon the surplus earnings of corporations for the protection of the unemployed were advocated by Gov. William E. Sweet of Colorado in his address on "Twentieth Century Democracy" at Ford Hall Forum last night.

In answer to a question as to whether North Carolina should be compelled to allow Negroes to vote Governor Sweet declared that all amendments to the Constitution should be enforced.

The minimum wage decision of the United States Supreme Court and the Esch-Cummings law are not examples of twentieth century democracy and are violations of the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, the Governor asserted.

The Esch-Cummings law, Governor Sweet pointed out, guarantees the railroad an earning of 5 1/2 per cent on appraised valuation, but "says not a word about a living wage for the men. They can get a living wage only through the strength of their unions."

If corporations, during times of unemployment, are allowed to draw upon surplus earnings for the payment of dividends, they should also be compelled to draw upon these earnings for unemployment payments to the workers who are unemployed.

"What has the World War done for democracy?" Governor Sweet asked, and answered that the "seeds of everlasting democracy" had been laid in Russia, "the country which suffered most in the war and which has come back the quickest and farthest." In Czechoslovakia, as a result of the war, "is being carried on the greatest experiment in social democracy ever tried on the face of the globe."

This, the Governor declared to be the representation of minorities in President Thomas Masaryk's Cabinet. Minority parties will some day be thus represented in the Government of the United States, he predicted.

Governor Sweet is a banker and for 21 years was president of the Denver Young Men's Christian Association. During the war he served as a "Y" secretary in France. He was elected on the Democratic ticket.

## MR. BURRAGE IS AGAIN HORTICULTURAL HEAD

Albert C. Burrage was re-elected president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for a fourth term at the 94th annual meeting held Saturday at Horticultural Hall. This is a very unusual honor. It was felt, however, that Mr. Burrage was needed at the head of the society for another year in view of the fact that the largest orchid show ever held in the United States is to be staged at Horticultural Hall next spring. Mr. Burrage is one of the leading private orchid growers of the country.

Prof. Charles S. Sargent of the Arnold Arboretum was elected vice-president to serve for two years. The following directors were elected: Thomas Roland of Nahant, Mrs. Homer Gage of Shrewsbury, Mrs. Bayard Thayer of Lancaster and Robert Cameron of Ipswich. All of these officers will be installed at a meeting to be held Jan. 14.

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## BRITISH AND FRENCH REACH COMPROMISE, RUPTURE IS AVOIDED

(Continued from Page 1)  
tion of military control, but once the allied rights were recognized, it would be for General Nollet, sitting at Berlin, to determine where and when in fact the commission could go with discretion.

### "Incidents" to Be Avoided

He would exercise great care and not provoke incidents. In consultation with the Berlin Government he would take his own measures on his own responsibility. This would be at best a partial control, for certainly the allied officers would not be sent into such places as Bavaria. Apparently the demand respecting the Crown Prince is to be dropped. The British view is met in that France is ready to agree not to send an ultimatum, in which the "sanctions" are announced in advance, and to adjourn the question of sanctions until the bad faith of Germany is again demonstrated.

This would be demonstrated in two ways. Either an evasive reply by Germany not giving complete satisfaction, or when the work of the commission was again commenced, obstruction being placed in the allied path. It would always be opened to General Nollet to report in this sense. France was even prepared to make the ultimate sanctions economic and administrative rather than territorial and military. It seemed that this compromise would enable England to agree without hesitation.

Certainly M. Poincaré was showing unexpected moderation. Whether this was not appreciated, unfortunately the Marquess of Crewe, British Ambassador, received instructions on Sunday evening which were far from conciliatory. The British wanted to rule out sanctions altogether, considering that measures of coercion will only aid German disorder. Further the British Cabinet takes up the position of antagonism in denying, in the last resort, the right of France to take sanctions separately. The Treaty of Versailles, it is argued, confers no right of this sort. It is recalled that in April, 1920, after the occupation of Frankfurt by President Millerand, without an agreement with England, M. Millerand, on withdrawing the troops owing to English pressure, promised in the future that France would act in accord with the Allies in all international questions. This promise is held by the French not to apply to the sanctions taken in virtue of the Treaty under a specific clause, such as the occupation of the Ruhr Valley, which was decided on, the French reading of the reparations clause admitting action by the respective governments.

**Upholding of the Treaty**  
But no such justification apparently can be urged in the case of default by Germany under the military section of the Treaty. The French still argue that the spirit of the Treaty permits each signatory power in particular, as well as signatories taken collectively, to do their utmost to uphold the Treaty.

The ambassadors, therefore, met in an atmosphere which was almost

alarming, especially as the French had fixed a cabinet meeting immediately afterward to consider the decisions of the ambassadors, or to take decisions of their own. This meant that if France was not satisfied with the ambassadors' proposal, it would proceed to act alone. It was even rumored that if the worst happened France would immediately take territorial sanctions. The breakdown of the conference would be particularly unfortunate, in that for the first time France is declaring that the time has arrived to come to a general understanding. Le Temps, in a most remarkable article, ridicules the idea of piling guarantees on guarantees, and says that Germany is a most important European market which cannot be allowed to disappear.

It only wants reasonable reparations and durable security. France and England are asked to get together to concert measures to save Germany from anarchy or militarism, from financial ruin or from becoming an economic menace to other countries by dumping. One passage in M. Poincaré's speech yesterday deserves particular attention. He said that sanctions would be taken if France did not obtain satisfaction. This left the door open to any arrangement, but he added: "We are besides resolved not to evacuate the occupied territory in the Rhineland and the Ruhr Valley before all clauses signed at Versailles are completely executed, and that we are secure against all new possibilities of aggression."

This means that while M. Poincaré has hitherto stuck to the Ruhr to obtain reparations he will now stick to it to obtain security. As for the Rhineland, which should be evacuated 15 years after the signing of the Treaty, the period of occupation in M. Poincaré's eyes has not yet begun to run.

## College Girls to Act as Common Laborers

### Connecticut Students to Lug Stone for Hut Foundation

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 19.—The students at Connecticut College for Women have volunteered their services toward building an outing club hut on the shores of Millers Pond, three miles from the campus, due to the high cost of labor. They will gather the stones for the foundation and fireplace.

In all they have raised \$700 for the building of the hut, and expect to keep within this sum by doing much of the work themselves. The hut will have sleeping accommodations for 20 girls, and will be used for overnight hikes and week-end trips.

### REUNION FOR NANTUCKETERS

All "Nantucketers" are invited by the Sons and Daughters of Nantucket to attend the twenty-ninth reunion next Wednesday night in the Twentieth Century Club. Dinner will be followed by a discussion of old times and of recent news from the island. Members of the executive committee are: President, Miss Grace Brown Gardner, Framingham; secretary, Miss Mildred H. Brooks, West Somerville; treasurer, Harold Gardner, Lexington.

## LEADER ENVISAGES NEW ALIGNMENT OF REICH PARTIES

(Continued from Page 1)  
of war revenge and a reversion to an autocratic form of government.

### Dependence on America for Aid

The dependence of Germany in the future on America for famine relief and possibly financial assistance is widely realized and has exerted a marked influence in many ways.

The Pan-German leader, on the other hand, said there was no objection to co-operating with the People's Party, but he did not see how it could be done unless they were willing to give up a lot of their Democratic and Social Democrat notions, which had been ruling the country, and such of many of their leaders and certainly Dr. Stresemann. The announcement is significant because up to now the Pan-Germans have been noncommittal as to whether, in the last analysis, they would work with Dr. Stresemann on any terms. They now seem willing to hide their time in confident belief that the German people will soon tire of the increasing distress in the country which the Pan-Germans say is due largely to the impracticability of the reform of politics and the weakness of the reform politicians.

### President Ebert's Powers

Not even yet will anyone vouchsafe an answer to the question what will happen on Tuesday, when the Reichstag meets. If, as is assumed, Dr. Stresemann will not have a majority, it is expected that recourse will be had to Art. 48 of the constitution, under which President Ebert has extraordinary powers in emergencies, of which the present case might well be considered one. By virtue of these powers, President Ebert could order that the party or group with the largest vote should control, as if it had a majority. If Dr. Stresemann by some means, although without a majority, remains the political leader of the Nation, while Gen. von Seeckt remains virtual dictator as head of the Reichswehr, there may thus come about a formal coalition of the Nationalists and the People's Party outside of the political sphere, where the Nationalists show no inclination to join forces.

The utterances of Benito regarding the Ruhr and Rhine occupation and reparations are said, according to the Wolff Bureau, to have produced "a lively echo" in the sentiments of all classes of Germans, and reminders from influential personages that the Reich is ready and willing to give pledges, guarantees, sanctions for any reparations amount which is possible, reasonable, and definite, although it does object to the taking of sanctions

for alleged default in making payments on amounts which are indefinite, except as they are beyond the bounds of possibility, let alone reason. The future of the Rhineland is still undetermined. The meeting between the Reich Government and the ministers and presidents of the federated states and representatives of the Rhineland and the Ruhr has, as yet reached no decision.

## GRAND JURY INQUIRES INTO "FAKE" DIPLOMAS

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 19.—An extraordinary grand jury, probably the first Connecticut has ever had, began sitting here today to investigate conditions under which diplomas of many physicians practicing in this State were obtained.

Reports have been current for weeks that a considerable number of physicians, licensed to practice in Connecticut after examination by a board of the Connecticut Eclectic Medical Society, had offered diplomas of medical college graduation and scholastic education obtained through purchase from certain medical schools in the middle west.

Those diplomas and certificates had been accepted as authentic and the holders as fully qualified to practice medicine. It is now asserted that some diplomas and certificates were the product of a "fake diploma mill," and that Connecticut is a state in which holders found it easy to pass examination and to be admitted to practice. Another allegation has been that sponsors for holders of questionable documents secured advance information as to examination papers and passed it onto those who had applied for the examinations.

### PRINTERS GO ON STRIKE

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 19.—Employees of the Condo Nast Press at Sound Beach went on strike today. The men claimed that 60 in the composing room and 40 in the press room went out, or 90 per cent of the composing room force and 70 per cent of the pressmen. W. B. Brittain, representative of the International Typographical Union, said the trouble was over both wages and hours.

### TEXTILE WORKERS RETURN

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 19.—The return to work of 1000 additional operatives with the reopening of five departments today brought the working force at the Amesbury Mills up to 3000, about half the normal number when all departments are in operation. The mills were shut down several weeks ago, but are gradually being reopened.

## ROME WELCOMES SPANISH ROYALTY

(Continued from Page 1)

forts of Rome thundered the royal salute of 101 guns. The procession from the station to the Quirinal was a dazzling spectacle, headed by the famous cuirassiers with their glistening breastplates. It comprised a dozen or more carriages, each of which had its outriders, attired in crimson and gold. The first vehicle bore King Alfonso and Victor Emmanuel, the second the two queens with Crown Prince Humbert, while the others conveyed the princes and princesses and the dignitaries of state.

**Audience With the Pope**  
Leaving the station, the royal procession entered the Piazza Esedra where it halted for a moment while the royal commissioner for Rome, Senator Cremonesi, extended a formal welcome to the Spanish monarchs and emphasized the significance of the Spanish sovereigns' visit in view of the cultural, economic and racial affinities between the two great peoples.

King Alfonso bowed his acknowledgments of the tribute and the procession proceeded, entering the Via Nazionale for the trip to the Quirinal Palace. Every window along the thoroughfare displayed the Italian and Spanish colors. Special decorative standards, from which lines of bunting extended to the building, lined the way. Troops had difficulty in holding back the masses. King Alfonso responded to the cheers with a military salute, while Queen Victoria smiled and bowed.

At 1:45 o'clock this afternoon King Alfonso and Queen Victoria arrived at the Vatican and were received in audience by Pope Pius.

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For the entire family at the right prices for quality and service rendered.  
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## Any Errands In the Orient?

I am setting out on a trip through the Orient—China, Japan, The Philippines, Australia, Ceylon, India, the South Seas.  
Is there anything in a business way I can do for you out there; anyone it would be worth your while to have me see; anything it would pay you to have me look into?  
I shall be glad to undertake a few such commissions. I shall be leaving soon.

**OLIVER MARBLE GALE**  
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**Henry F. Miller** **Baby Grand**

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**IRRESPECTIVE** of the particular piano they use, all highly educated musicians recognize Henry F. Miller Super-Qualities.

This Baby-Grand, like a fine watch in a small case, retains all the beauty and qualities of the larger sizes. Your family's greatest desire without doubt is to possess one of these charming pianos.

You are cordially invited to examine the piano and test its wonderful tone. Catalogue and floor pattern mailed on request.

Comfortable terms arranged. Used pianos accepted in partial payment.

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**CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE**  
The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Announces  
**A Free Lecture on**  
**Christian Science**  
By Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S.  
Member of the Board of Lectureship of This Church  
**IN THE CHURCH EDIFICE**  
Falmouth, Boston, Paul Street  
Black Bay, Boston  
Monday Evening, Nov. 19  
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK  
**YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED**







## FIRST ACTION ON 'PADLOCK LAW' IN STATE OF RHODE ISLAND TAKEN

Two Petitions Are Allowed and Thirty-Five Others Await Ruling in United States District Court

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 19 (Special). With two petitions for application of the "padlock law" allowed in the United States District Court here on Saturday and 35 others awaiting the court's ruling, dry enforcement officials said today that the campaign to close up the places in which liquor is being sold, by use of the "padlock" provision of the Volstead Act, will be vigorously pursued.

Judge Arthur L. Brown fixed Saturday, Nov. 24, as the date of hearing on each petition, and parties at interest were cited to appear at that time to show cause why temporary injunction should not be issued. Perfection of the order in each case will deprive properties, shown by the records of the court to be utilized in violation of the federal prohibition laws, of revenue for one year and place them in the custody of the court.

While the respondents in each case are alleged to be flagrant violators they are not the most conspicuous of the 37 cases in which Harry G. Sheldon, Federal Prohibition Director, has prepared to bring petitions before the court. It is said. The cases are said to be those in which mislabeled liquor is being sold, "higher-ups" are included among the next 35 liquor dealers and owners of liquor selling properties.

While the actions are brought by Harold S. Andrews, Assistant United States District Attorney, Roy A.

Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner, is represented by a solicitor from the Attorney-General's department, William O'Neill. Mr. O'Neill was sent here to act in an advisory capacity because of his experience in the preparation and presentation of such cases.

If temporary injunctions are granted, it is said to be the plan of the Government attorneys to move for permanent injunctions and to then proceed with 14 or 15 other petitions immediately. With the maturing of these petitions, the balance of 35 will be proceeded against.

Although "padlock" petitions were under consideration here previously they did not come into open court as at that time the docket was badly congested and it was considered there was a technical error made in drawing the petitions. The claim is made that since it became known that the federal forces would take advantage of the padlock law to aid in enforcement in Rhode Island many owners of properties where liquor is known to have been sold have warned out objectionable tenants rather than face chances of loss of revenue.

Rhode Island's Attorney-General, Herbert L. Carpenter, recently took under consideration the matter of bringing "padlock" petitions under federal law before the state courts. There is some feeling that his action accelerated the bringing of the petitions into the federal court.

## Music in Boston

### Mr. Münz' Recital

In recent years the art of piano playing, on its mechanical side, has been brought to an unbelievable point of perfection. The time was (and not so many years ago) when dexterity of finger was sufficient to win the respect and admiration of the public. Now, technical proficiency of this sort is taken as a matter of course, and a more discriminating public demands something above and beyond it, something which will appeal to the emotions and intellect; in other words, it demands that the pianist must first of all concern himself with the music in hand as music, not as a problem in mechanics. The modern technique of the piano, as founded by Chopin and Liszt, had this aim in view, and although many pianists between their time and ours have occasionally lost sight of the purpose underlying the endeavors of these men and their successors, the greatest have never forgotten that the main purpose of playing the piano to make music, first, last and always.

Mieczyslaw Munz gave a recital of piano music on Saturday afternoon in Jordan Hall. The principal item in his program was the set of 24 Preludes by Chopin. Searching the literature of the piano he discovered that Scamatti had written a little Gavotte in A flat minor, and that one Debussy had produced a "Doctor Gradus ad Parnassum" and "La fille aux cheveux de lin," a piece of undoubted charm, though one of the composer's weakest, and concluded that the results of his delving in the mines of piano music should be forthwith brought before the Bostonian public. He also played Liszt's Variations on a theme by Bach, which were in all respects worth hearing, a trifling Menuet by Bach and a transcription by Dohnanyi from Debussy's "Nocturne."

As a program maker Mr. Münz may hardly be termed successful. As a pianist, he possesses mechanical proficiency highly developed. In addition, his tone is generally agreeable, though of no great variety of color. As for his interpretations, there is little to be said about them. There was nothing in them to shock or startle. They were innocuous.

### Ukrainian Chorus

The Ukrainian National Chorus, conducted by Alexander Koshetz and assisted by Ewast Beusoff, violinist, and Nicholas Stember, pianist, gave a concert last night in Symphony Hall. The program consisted of songs for the most part of Ukrainian folk songs, but there was novelty in the shape of American, Mexican, and Creole folk music as well. The methods of transcription so successfully applied to the Ukrainian music have here been just as successfully adapted to music of other lands. Only in Mr. Koshetz' arrangement of "The Old Folks at Home" was there a hint of the commonplace or conventional. In Foster's "Susanna" the spirit of the original was surprisingly well caught and maintained. Of the singing of this group of singers and their con-

trast with the capricious fantastic note, as in the illustrations of his "painted music" as can be seen in any of the American museums.

Of the Italian painters, there are many large panels of religious subjects, most of them school pieces from Florence, Venice and Naples. There are many authentic and naturalistic panels by such prominent men as Paul Veronese, Guido Reni, Luca Giordano, and the Carracci. "Christ and the Centurion" by G. Ciceroni, has a vividness of coloring in the bright reds, blues and greens, and beauty of composition that suggest the finest achievements of the Venetian school.

Of the Spanish painters, there is a Murillo panel; also, Ribera's "St. Francis in Ecstasy," a splendid example of the master's profound sentiment, and rich golden lighting effects. Of the American school, there are two canvases by J. Foxcroft Cole, George Fuller, William Morris Hunt, and George Inness. There is, also, a brilliant copy done after Stuart's "Washington." Of contemporaries, there are landscapes by Elliot Delinger and John J. Enneking.

Perhaps, the most notable offering in the sale is the very small panel of "Christ" by Albrecht Dürer, which has the master's familiar monogram. In a very good state of preservation, this picture has all the qualities of Dürer in the drawing of figures, the characteristic profundity of conception and the fine feeling for significance of color and surface.

The collection indicates the careful selection of a connoisseur who was as enthusiastic about the sentiment embodied in each object of his purchase.

It is very difficult for an observer to determine, even in his own mind, how much a nation is responsible and blameworthy for untoward conditions. You may think Germany was terribly at fault in attempting to evade reparations, even if it was brought about by her own financial bankruptcy to an attempt in good faith to pay the reparations demanded by the conquerors; yet when you see her suffering condition today, even if it was brought about by her own choice, you cannot help feeling a compassion. On the other hand, when you consider the case of France and Belgium whose sympathy turns still more strongly toward them.

What can we do to help restore and assure permanent peace and prosperity? I confess I have not been able to find an answer, and we would side with them, and they all think we are enormously rich, and they want in some way to share in our wealth. But this popularity, due to our aloofness, and as soon as we begin to take sides we lose it.

Mr. Codman was given a cordial greeting and enthusiastic applause. His clear baritone voice proved pleasing, and his enunciation very clear; but there was an obvious lack of dramatic interpretation of the Prologue, which opens Leoncavallo's popular opera. Mr. Hosmer's rhapsody, vivid and colorful in parts, was received with the enthusiasm characteristic of the audience. The composer, who was present, was given a warm ovation.

It seemed at times that the strings were not quite so suave and the union not so perfect as might be; but the general results of the first three concerts of the People's Symphony give promise of an interesting season.

San Carlo Opera Company, which today opens its final week at the Boston Opera House, gave second performances of "Madam Butterfly" Saturday afternoon and "Aida" Saturday evening. "Carmen" will be repeated tonight.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, played a Wagner program in Symphony Hall, yesterday afternoon, in aid of its pension fund. Margaret Matzenauer sang Isolde's Narrative from "Tristan" and Brünnhilde's Immolation Scene from "Götterdämmerung." The other numbers were the "Meistersinger" prelude; Siegfried Idyll; Prelude to Act III and Bacchanale from "Tannhäuser," "Ride of the Valkyries" from "Walküre," and "Forest Murmurs" from "Siegfried."

Mme. Matzenauer, the program announced, gave her services for this concert. She gave a great deal, being in finest voice and at the summit of her interpretative ability. Her splendid platform presence summons and magnifies the illusion of imperious Isolde or glorious Brünnhilde; she sings with deceptive ease the difficult music; and her dramatic power, without taint of theatricality, blots out the concert hall and gives life and profound emotion to her characters.

The orchestra likewise stirred its hearers, both as co-partner with Mme. Matzenauer and as separate voice of Wagner. Whether portraying the pageantry of the "Meistersinger" prelude, the passionate pride of Isolde, the abandon of the Bacchanale, the sheer loveliness of the "Forest Murmurs" or the tragic splendor of the "Downfall of the Gods," it was

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## SPEAKER GILLETT FOR WORLD COURT

Participation of United States Favored as Promising "Slight Step" Toward Peace

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 19.—Recommending United States participation in the World Court as promising a "slight step" toward peace and the House of Representatives, made its first public address on his observations during his recent tour of Europe at the Y. M. C. A. mass meeting in the Municipal Auditorium yesterday afternoon.

Speaker Gillett described the currency and credit breakdown in Germany and said he could see no prospect of improvement. Most of the suggestions for American aid in relieving Europe's troubles, he said, summed down to large money loans for financing dubious experiments. He expressed doubt that America could analyze the complexities of the European situation with sufficient clearness to justify our intervention in any large way.

He said he deemed it a pity that America did not join with England in agreeing to defend France against any unprovoked attack by Germany, believing that this would have influenced the French to have taken a stand on reparations that would have furthered restoration of Europe.

He continued: "It is very difficult for an observer to determine, even in his own mind, how much a nation is responsible and blameworthy for untoward conditions. You may think Germany was terribly at fault in attempting to evade reparations, even if it was brought about by her own financial bankruptcy to an attempt in good faith to pay the reparations demanded by the conquerors; yet when you see her suffering condition today, even if it was brought about by her own choice, you cannot help feeling a compassion. On the other hand, when you consider the case of France and Belgium whose sympathy turns still more strongly toward them."

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ART Auction of Paintings

Works of art from the Eddy Mansion in Providence are being exhibited for their sale at auction this week at the galleries of the William K. MacKay Company. Among the many paintings and panels to be sold are several fine and new masterpieces including such familiar and choice names as Ribera, Diaz, Enneking, Delacroix, Greuse, Corot, and Dürer.

There are many of the rustic nature subjects of the Barbizon painters; a characteristic atmospheric Landscape and Cattle scene of Troyon, a brilliantly lighted "Fog Gatherer" by Diaz, "Peasants" by Bastien-Lepage, and landscapes by Rousseau, Daubigny, and Corot. "The Forager" has the radiance of color and flowing dramatic movement of the Barbizon school. Of the predecessors of the Barbizons, there is a composition of "Venus Reading to Cupid" in the graceful manner of Boucher, and also, "Head of a Girl" in the sentiment of the French school. The "Lazarus" painting by Nicholas Poussin is a very significant example of the work of one of the chief figures in French painting. The three panels by Monticelli, done in thickened pig-

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## TWILIGHT TALES

Between Six and Seven

IT IS too dark to read a Twilight story tonight; even the glow from the fire is not strong enough. We shall just have to sit in this old chair and tell Twilight Tales to each other until the clock strikes seven, and then, of course, we shall have to go to bed.

Don't you wish that all the cuckoos who live in clocks would fly away for the winter, as the real cuckoos do? Then nobody would know it was bedtime, and we could make up stories just as long as we liked. I've thought of a story! I can see it all in the fire. Listen!

There was once a most beautiful mountain, all made of gold, so that it looked as if the sun were setting in the middle of it and shining through. It was so lovely that a certain King thought he would like to build his palace just where the peaks of the mountain stood out against the sky. He told his servants to make a castle for him out of the rock itself—a golden castle, full of sunlight. So the servants began at once, and cut the castle out of the rock so cleverly that no one would have known that it was there at all; it looked exactly like a part of the beautiful mountain. There was a dear little golden pathway, leading down through a cleft in the rock to the King's private door—look! there it is, just where the light is shining so brightly—and a flight of curious stars, twisting up again inside the castle to his own private window. There he would sit at night, looking over the golden mountains to the dark blue sky, and watch the stars—there they are climbing up the back of the chimney, like thousands of fairy lamps! Can you see the King, wearing his jeweled crown, sitting in his own window with his elbow resting on the sill, and his chin in his hand, thinking how happy he is in his golden castle, and wondering where all the little stars come from and where they go to? I can. The light is flickering up and down all around him. Hallo! There goes the old moon, running quite fast between the stars as if she wanted to climb right up the chimney all in a minute. The King is laughing at her and shaking his shoulders so much that he slips right off the window seat and rolls down the crooked staircase; and when he reaches the bottom, he goes on laughing and picks up his crown and pops it back on his head. I suppose he never has too much of living in a golden palace? I wonder if I

should sometimes, just a little when it is getting late and I want to feel the dark, covering me up and tucking itself about my shoulders?

Listen! The cuckoo bird is opening his little wooden door. One, two, three, four, five, six, seven. Click! Back he goes again. Bedtime. Good night everybody!

GUARDSMEN TO HEAR WAR COLLEGE HEAD

Brig.-Gen. Hanson E. Ely, U. S. A., president of the War College, Washington, and Col. Louis C. Scherer, U. S. A., Militia Bureau, Washington, will address the National Guard Association of Massachusetts, in the Augustus P. Gardner Auditorium, of the State House, Thursday evening, Nov. 22, according to an announcement from Maj.-Gen. Walter E. Lombard, retired, president of the National Guard Association of Massachusetts.

As this is to be a meeting of instruction ordered by John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, every member of the active national guard is urged to attend. Officers of the active list will receive 6 cents a mile travel allowance.

A report on the recent national guard convention in Denver, Colo., will be made by the Massachusetts delegates.

SCHOOLS OPEN TO PUBLIC

HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 19 (Special).—Education week is being observed in this city this week. At the high school every session will be open to the public and parents have been invited to attend and learn the methods of teaching now in vogue and ascertain the standing of their children. Arrangements have also been made for parents to attend the elementary grades.

WILSON'S is the downtown home of home cooking—full flavored, abundant, HOMEMADE cooking.

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## TWILIGHT TALES

Between Six and Seven

IT IS too dark to read a Twilight story tonight; even the glow from the fire is not strong enough. We shall just have to sit in this old chair and tell Twilight Tales to each other until the clock strikes seven, and then, of course, we shall have to go to bed.

Don't you wish that all the cuckoos who live in clocks would fly away for the winter, as the real cuckoos do? Then nobody would know it was bedtime, and we could make up stories just as long as we liked. I've thought of a story! I can see it all in the fire. Listen!

There was once a most beautiful mountain, all made of gold, so that it looked as if the sun were setting in the middle of it and shining through. It was so lovely that a certain King thought he would like to build his palace just where the peaks of the mountain stood out against the sky. He told his servants to make a castle for him out of the rock itself—a golden castle, full of sunlight. So the servants began at once, and cut the castle out of the rock so cleverly that no one would have known that it was there at all; it looked exactly like a part of the beautiful mountain. There was a dear little golden pathway, leading down through a cleft in the rock to the King's private door—look! there it is, just where the light is shining so brightly—and a flight of curious stars, twisting up again inside the castle to his own private window. There he would sit at night, looking over the golden mountains to the dark blue sky, and watch the stars—there they are climbing up the back of the chimney, like thousands of fairy lamps! Can you see the King, wearing his jeweled crown, sitting in his own window with his elbow resting on the sill, and his chin in his hand, thinking how happy he is in his golden castle, and wondering where all the little stars come from and where they go to? I can. The light is flickering up and down all around him. Hallo! There goes the old moon, running quite fast between the stars as if she wanted to climb right up the chimney all in a minute. The King is laughing at her and shaking his shoulders so much that he slips right off the window seat and rolls down the crooked staircase; and when he reaches the bottom, he goes on laughing and picks up his crown and pops it back on his head. I suppose he never has too much of living in a golden palace? I wonder if I

should sometimes, just a little when it is getting late and I want to feel the dark, covering me up and tucking itself about my shoulders?

Listen! The cuckoo bird is opening his little wooden door. One, two, three, four, five, six, seven. Click! Back he goes again. Bedtime. Good night everybody!

GUARDSMEN TO HEAR WAR COLLEGE HEAD

Brig.-Gen. Hanson E. Ely, U. S. A., president of the War College, Washington, and Col. Louis C. Scherer, U. S. A., Militia Bureau, Washington, will address the National Guard Association of Massachusetts, in the Augustus P. Gardner Auditorium, of the State House, Thursday evening, Nov. 22, according to an announcement from Maj.-Gen. Walter E. Lombard, retired, president of the National Guard Association of Massachusetts.

As this is to be a meeting of instruction ordered by John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, every member of the active national guard is urged to attend. Officers of the active list will receive 6 cents a mile travel allowance.

A report on the recent national guard convention in Denver, Colo., will be made by the Massachusetts delegates.

SCHOOLS OPEN TO PUBLIC

HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 19 (Special).—Education week is being observed in this city this week. At the high school every session will be open to the public and parents have been invited to attend and learn the methods of teaching now in vogue and ascertain the standing of their children. Arrangements have also been made for parents to attend the elementary grades.

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## PADDOCK'S MARKS NOT RECOGNIZED

A. A. U. Starts Actual Business—Murray Hulbert Favorite for President's Chair

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 19.—That seven records said to have been made by C. W. Paddock in 1921 will not go on the books of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States was decided here when the Records Committee of that body refused, by a vote of 4 to 1, to approve them.

The committee had ruled against these records last year, but they were brought up at the meeting by R. S. Weaver, president of the Southern Athletic Association. Reasons given by the committee for refusal to approve the records were that they were made in one race and had not been timed by competent officials. The committee adopted a resolution that hereafter records made at intermediate distances in a race should be timed by a competent official.

The convention, which opened formally last night, following committee meetings, was expected to be a plan whereby the national senior indoor and national junior and senior outdoor championships, and the national cross-country runs be conducted next year by the National A. A. U. itself.

Staging of national competitions by the N. A. A. U. it was pointed out, will permit the union to get whatever profits are to be derived from the championship games, and permit it to carry on its work on a larger scale.

The national junior and senior outdoor games probably will be held in New York next year, after the return of the American athletes from the Olympic games at Paris; it was said by delegates. The national senior indoor championships will be held in New York in March.

Athletes who propose to compete in the Olympic Games next year, will receive their tryouts, starting June 14, in the Harvard Stadium, the A. A. U. decided at a meeting here last night.

It also was agreed to postpone the national track and field championship meet until after the Olympic Games. The action of the union in agreeing to the date of the tryouts and the postponement of the track and field championship meet, will be formally ratified today.

Murray Hulbert, acting Mayor of New York, appeared to have the inside track for election as president, succeeding W. C. Prout of Boston.

Detroit tentatively was decided on as the city in which the National Handball Championship series will be played. Final action on this also is expected today. Los Angeles is strongly contesting for the series.

Twenty-nine of the 57 marks submitted for approval were made by American track and field athletes in the past 12 months, and the remaining 55 by American swimmers.

Of the track and field list, 19 equal or excel the records now showing on the international chart, while more than 20 of the swimming marks were equalled or surpassed the figures now in the record books.

Loren Murchison of the Newark A. C., W. Ray of the Illinois A. C., Thomas Campbell of the University of New York, and Miss Sybil Bauer of the Illinois A. C. were most prominent in the list of record-breaking swimmers.

Weismuller, who has won 13 events and added in setting four relay records, and Miss Ederle, who bettered world's or American marks in 11 events, lead the list of record-breakers.

Murchison's outstanding performance came when he traveled the 60-yard dash (indoors) in 6.1-5s, lowering the world's record by 1-5s. In addition to this the Newark sprinter twice equalled the world's record in the 60-yard event, and once equalled the 300-yard record.

Ray's record-making contributions came in the 3000-meters run (indoors), in which his time was 31.1-5s, and the two-mile run (indoors), in which his time was 3m. 2-5s.

Campbell's record-making event was the 500-meter run, in which he was credited with having equalled world's figures in the 500-meter run.

Brookins' marks, which are up for approval, are both new world's figures, 23.1-5s for the 220-yard hurdles, straightaway, and 23.9-10s for the 220-yard hurdles around a turn.

Hussey figured in equaling the 100-yard dash mark in 9.3-5s.

## MICHIGAN HARRIERS DEFEAT WISCONSIN

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 19 (Special).—Running over a slightly heavy 4.9-10-mile course, the University of Michigan cross-country team defeated that of the University of Wisconsin, 34 to 21 Saturday morning by placing men in the first three places. The time was 26m. 5s.

This is the first defeat for the Wisconsin harriers this year, and it came from the winners of last year's "Big Ten" Conference race.

Capt. R. A. Arnold '24 and S. L. Davis '24, Michigan, broke the tape for a tie, followed by J. O. Reardon '24, Michigan. Wisconsin's hopes rose as G. A. Piper '25, J. C. Read '24 and L. M. Valley '25 finished close together. J. E. Bowen '24 and G. H. Griffin '24, Michigan, came in next, which turned the victory to Michigan. M. C. Reinke '26, Michigan, finished soon after, but he did not count as five men had come in already. E. B. Swingle '25, Wisconsin, finished tenth, and J. L. Bergstrom '25, Wisconsin, barely forced out of the Wisconsin team, finished eleventh place.

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## GLENCOE A. C. IS JUNIOR WINNER

Fred Wachsmuth Is the Individual Cross-Country Champion

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—Glencoe Athletic Club of New York made a clean sweep in the United States junior cross-country championship over the old National course at Fairmont Park, Saturday, capturing the individual honors, as well as the team supremacy.

The team finished first with a score of 35 points. Meadowbrook Club of this city was second, while the University of Pennsylvania and the Shampan Club tied for third, with 38 points each, but the former was given the medals because its first man finished in sixth place, while the first man on the Shampan team arrived in seventh position. Nativity Club was fifth, with 55 Swedish-American Athletic Club sixth, with 104, and the Pennsylvania freshmen seventh, with 160.

Runner and Club Time  
Fred Wachsmuth, Glencoe A. C., 30:54  
J. J. Gray, Enterprise A. C., 31:20  
Arthur Crow, Glencoe A. C., 31:25  
W. J. Miller, Meadowbrook A. C., 31:50  
A. Studenroth, Meadowbrook A. C., 32:40  
J. W. Moore, U. of P., 32:45  
James Morris, Nativity Club, 32:55  
George Ramsey, Meadowbrook A. C., 32:55  
Fred Toback, Meadowbrook A. C., 33:04  
William Meyer, Shampan A. C., 33:11  
J. W. Moore, U. of P., 33:12  
E. B. Bailey, U. of P., 33:16  
R. Fisher, U. of P., 33:26  
J. G. Gaddis, Enterprise A. C., 33:27  
J. Worthington, Meadowbrook A. C., 33:33  
William Larson, Sued-Am A. C., 33:34  
Harvey Frick, Glencoe A. C., 33:37  
Frank Carney, Shampan Club, 33:41  
W. J. Miller, Meadowbrook A. C., 33:42  
Thomas Patterson, Meadowbrook A. C., 33:53  
Gurt Sandquist, Sued-Am A. C., 33:57  
Charles Giles, Meadowbrook A. C., 33:59

The national junior and senior outdoor games probably will be held in New York next year, after the return of the American athletes from the Olympic games at Paris; it was said by delegates. The national senior indoor championships will be held in New York in March.

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Yale's Outlook Is Very Bright

Elis Regard Their 1923 Eleven One of the Best—Easily Defeats Princeton

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 19 (Special).—Much pleased over the result of its game with Princeton in the Yale Bowl Saturday, the Yale varsity football squad is today starting in on its final preparations for the big game of its season next Saturday when it meets the Harvard varsity in the latter's Stadium at Boston. Yale has come through its season to date without a defeat and the 27-to-0 victory over the Tigers leads the Elis to believe that they are in better shape to secure a victory over their Crimson rivals than has previously been the case in a number of years.

Yale owes its Saturday victory to fine all-round work on the part of one of the best eleven that has been turned out here in a long time. Both as individuals and as a team the men played up-to-date football of a very high order. The men had also been well grounded in the fundamentals of modern football and were equipped with scoring plays that they also knew modern football. They also knew modern football. They also knew modern football.

Since the start of the season Yale has shown much scoring power and the team is equipped with at least two sets of backs of ability and these men showed evidence that they were expected of them Saturday. The rush line has been considered the weakest part of the eleven; but it showed in its work against the Tigers that the players had not only been well drilled, but that they had the power and ability to carry out their instructions.

Princeton played itself out to the limit, but the work of the Orange and Black gave evidence that the players had not fully recovered from the hard game with Harvard on the previous Saturday. The team did not show its full power and ability in playing as it did, it soon became simply a question of whether Princeton would score and of how high Yale's total would be. Only in kicking could the defeated team seem to hold its own.

Yale scored in every period, getting touchdowns and resulting points in the first, third and fourth quarters and two field goals in the second. Securing the ball near the center of the field about the middle of the first period, Yale put on a forward pass which resulted in a 37-yard gain and in seven rushes carried the ball over for a touchdown. Capt. W. M. Mallory kicked the goal. Near the middle of the second period Princeton tried a forward pass from its 35-yard line which was intercepted by Yale and resulted in a 15-yard line and after two rushes, Captain Mallory kicked a field goal.

Near the close of the third quarter Yale recovered a Princeton fumble on its 27-yard line, and on the next play Stevens ran about 49 yards. Six rushes and Yale scored its second touchdown, from which Captain Mallory kicked the goal. The fourth period was about half over when Yale intercepted another forward pass, this time on Princeton's 23-yard line and six plays brought the third touchdown, from which Stevens kicked the goal. The summary:

YALE PRINCETON  
Bingham, Hulman, Hart, Le Stout, Drews, Milestead, Blair, Hubbard, Greene, E. Eckart, Pillsbury, J. E. Buckner, Lovejoy, Landis, E. H. Tarnowski, Diller, Kappelstein, J. G. Hills, Crago, Blair, Miller, Buttersworth, H. E. Smery, Crago, Lumer, Deaver, Lincoln, Le Smith, Tillson, Richardson, Murphy, G. Dinsmore, Gorman, Wingate, Caulkins, P. B. Beattie, Williams, Caulkins, Caldwell, Gibson, Neale, Neidinger, Cottle, H. H. Gibson, Ewing, Mallory, Bench, G. Van Gerbil, Legendre, Score—Yale University 27, Princeton University 0. Touchdowns—Neidinger 2, Pond for Yale, Folsom for Princeton. Mallory 2, Stevens for Yale. Goals from field—Mallory 2 for Yale. Referee—A. L. Schwartz, Boston. Umpire—D. J. Foulton, Brown. Head linesman—H. N. Nelly, U. S. A. Field Judge—P. R. Gillander, Pennsylvania. Time—Four 15-minute periods.

MATURO DEFEATS ST. JEAN BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 19 (Special).—James Maturo of this city captured two games from Andrew St. Jean of Minneapolis in the United States National Championship Pocket-Billiard League here Saturday. He won the first, 100 to 42, in 15 innings, high run being 21 for Maturo, 15 for St. Jean. The second game was 100 to 33, in 15 innings, with high runs of 21 for the winner and 23 for the loser.

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## New Players Tend to Speed Up Hockey

Vancouver's Defeat Surprise in Pacific Coast Play

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 19 (Special).—The Pacific Coast Hockey Association got away to a flying start last week, when the three opening games indicated that the introduction of numerous young players will speed up play of the coast greatly. The work of the prairie men, who have joined the coast teams this season, was the outstanding feature of the season's first week. The youngsters played with a dash that was lacking among most of the veterans, who will require a week or two more to get into mid-season form.

The work of Mattie, on the Vancouver defense, was particularly noticeable. This player, who was brought from the prairie this year, already has proved himself the equal of many of the coast veterans, both in defense and attack. Gibson, who has taken the regular right wing position in the Victoria lineup, after coming from the prairies, is already regarded as a distinct find for coast hockey. He played with great steadiness in the Victoria-Vancouver game here last Friday.

Vancouver's defeat in two games came as a surprise last week. The champions of last year apparently have not reached their usual form yet, and in their game with Victoria here, they evidently missed McKay, their star. With McKay in the lineup, they are expected to come back strongly this week.

Seattle's two victories were as surprising as Vancouver's two defeats, for the Metropolitan were regarded as being slightly weaker than the other two teams. Winning both contests in the last few contests, the play, the Metropolitan showed a flash of the old-time form, which took the championship to Seattle more than once.

Play this week has been much more open than last year. The teams undoubtedly will settle down to more careful hockey before long, however. Prairie hockey is starting in Winnipeg this week. Detroit is expected to play between prairie teams and the Ottawa Senators of the National Hockey Association. The Western Canada Hockey Association, schedule will open after these exhibition games have been completed.

F. C. NEWTON LEADS QUALIFYING ROUND  
PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 19.—F. C. Newton of Brookline, Mass., north and south amateur champion, led a field of more than 60 contestants in the qualifying round of the annual Carolina golf tournament, played on the No. 3 course at Pinehurst Saturday, and won the medal with a round of 35-47.

Christ Deibel and D. B. Parson, fellow members of the Youngstown Country Club, came in, respectively, second and third. Deibel went around in 38-44, and Parson finished in 35-40-75. The first 18:

F. C. Newton, Brookline, 35-47-72  
D. B. Deibel, Youngstown, 38-44-74  
D. B. Parson, Youngstown, 35-40-75  
R. R. Sherman, Youngstown, 41-39-80  
H. K. B. Davis, Mount Tom, 41-39-80  
J. D. Chapman, Mount Tom, 41-39-80  
J. T. Keating, Pinehurst, 42-42-84  
J. Wells, Oakmont, 42-42-86  
Thomas Morrison, Oakmont, 42-42-86  
Eric Thompson, Rosethay, N. B., 43-44-89  
N. S. Hurd, Hudson River, 43-44-89  
M. R. Rude, Montreal, 45-46-91  
J. D. Armstrong, Shannecossett, 41-52-93  
H. Hamilton, Ontario, 41-46-88  
P. B. O'Brien, Detroit, 47-48-95  
C. S. Ehring, Sebring, Ohio, 49-41-93

GARDIN TO MEET SIKI  
Renato Gardin, the Italian heavyweight wrestler, just back in America after a most successful European trip, has been chosen by Promoter G. V. Tuohy to meet Reginald Siki in one of the feature matches making up the international wrestling tournament to be held in Boston, Nov. 28. The men wrestled a rugged third third. Deibel went around in 38-44, and Parson finished in 35-40-75. The first 18:

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J. D. Chapman, Mount Tom, 41-39-80  
J. T. Keating, Pinehurst, 42-42-84  
J. Wells, Oakmont, 42-42-86  
Thomas Morrison, Oakmont, 42-42-86  
Eric Thompson, Rosethay, N. B., 43-44-89  
N. S. Hurd, Hudson River, 43-44-89  
M. R. Rude, Montreal, 45-46-91  
J. D. Armstrong, Shannecossett, 41-52-93  
H. Hamilton, Ontario, 41-46-88  
P. B. O'Brien, Detroit, 47-48-95  
C. S. Ehring, Sebring, Ohio, 49-41-93

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F. C. Newton, Brookline, 35-47-72  
D. B. Deibel, Youngstown, 38-44-74  
D. B. Parson, Youngstown, 35-40-75  
R. R. Sherman, Youngstown, 41-39-80  
H. K. B. Davis, Mount Tom, 41-39-80  
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## IOWA STATE TEAM SPRINGS SURPRISE

## Wins Missouri Valley Conference Cross-Country Title—Missouri

## Cross-Country Title—Missouri Places Second

LAWRENCE, Kan., Nov. 19 (Special)—Iowa State College sprang a surprise by winning the Missouri Valley Conference cross-country championship on Stadium Field Saturday afternoon; the college expected to win was University of Missouri, which placed second, with University of Nebraska and Washington University trailing along in third and fourth places, respectively. Only eight teams in the Conference were entered in the five-mile race, Grinnell College having withdrawn by wire from the

Aside from producing an unlooked-for champion, the annual M. V. hill-and-dale run brought out the strength of the Nebraska and Washington quintets, the northern team forcing the Black and Old Gold all the way to the finish line. Both Kansas and Missouri defeated Nebraska earlier in the season.

G. S. McIntyre '25 of Iowa State was the first runner to cross the chalk line, beating out the course in 28m. 5s. He was followed by a member of his own team, E. O. Bierbaum '26, who was hand pressed by Capt.

State Agricultural College. L. H. Lamar was the first Missouri man to finish, L. V. Pratt '23 and E. B. Kiefer '26, star warriors on the Kansas and University of Oklahoma squads, coming in second and twenty-second place, respectively. P. R. Holliday '24, the third man to finish for Ames and the eighth to cross the line, P. R. Zimmerman '25, ran a pretty race for the Scarlet and Cream aggregation, starting a sprint from the lead and overhauling the Ames boys for first place. Due to the fact that three contestants lost their numbers there exists a controversy over the standing of the

lost five teams in the race which has not as yet been settled, according to the judges. The man who broke the tape was timed at the finish. 'The first 10 finishers':

G. S. McIntyre, Iowa State; A. M. E. O. Bierbaum, Iowa State; 2. E. I. Balzer, Kansas Aggies; 3. H. L. Lamar, Missouri; 4. T. C. Oglesby, Washington; 5. D. T. Schmitt, Washington; 6. R. Zimmerman, Nebraska; 7. P. R. Bollinger, Iowa State; 8. W. Cohen, Nebraska; 9. D. Griffith, Iowa State.

**CITIES ASKED FOR FUNDS**

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 13.—W. S. Haddock, president of the United States

announced that interested cities have been asked to raise a fund of \$6000 to send the American Olympic hockey team to France in January. Hockey leaders in Boston, Cleveland, St. Paul, Duluth, Minneapolis, Eveleth, New Haven and Pittsburgh, have been asked to raise a portion of the fund either by subscription or exhibition games. Transportation of the team will be provided by the American Olympic committee but other expenses incident to the trip will be borne by the hockey association. President Harding will address the representatives of the American Olympic committee and manager of the trip.

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A black and white illustration of a desk. On the desk, there is a lamp with a glass chimney and a metal frame, and several books. The desk has a decorative, curved leg. The illustration is located in the top left corner of the page.

iture

**E Nelson.**

le

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page shows the binding of the book.



## EDUCATIONAL

## Active Interest in Beautiful Thoughts and Diction

Pittsburgh, Pa. Special Correspondence. ONE of the exclusive features of the Pittsburgh Board of Public Education is the encouragement given to pupils in the art of writing poetry, short stories, dramas, etc., at the Peabody High School, under the direction of 17 English teachers and the principal, Prof. David R. Sumstine. In fact, in no other high school in the city, and probably nowhere else in the State, is this laudable ambition of boys and girls in high schools fostered, as it is at Peabody.

There is no course in this new form of school learning, but it is rather the outcome of a steady growth in the ambitions and aspirations of the youth of the school, class after class, to indulge in the writing of verses. The teachers in English have given their criticisms on the versification according to the standards taught in their regular work as instructors in the ordinary English branches.

Several years ago it was noticed that many of the pupils were evolving really worth while literature in the form of stories, poems and so on, and the teachers began to take notice, so that after a while the faculty offered prizes for the best poems written during the school year, in which contest hundreds of pupils took part. At the end of the allotted time these efforts of the pupils were sifted down and looked over by the 17 instructors in English, headed by the principal, and, finally, owing to the great interest manifested by the pupils, it was decided to publish the best of these poems in book form.

## Aid to Inspirational Work

These poems have been written from time to time by pupils at their homes during the evening hours during the school term, and frequently during the day in school instead of writing compositions. It has always been regarded by Professor Sumstine as a great aid to inspirational work. Results have proved that he is right. In 1914 one of the best pieces of verse was written by a pupil at the school at that time, Grant Code, of Pittsburgh, now a professor at Harvard University, and was entitled "Excerpts From the Play, 'When the Fates Decree,'" founded on "Virgil and Aeneid," which Mr. Code wrote and had presented at the Peabody High School several years ago. This play has been given in many parts of the country by high school students and drama school students as well.

Among the heroes of Uncle Sam's army who gave their lives in the terrible days of the Argonne Forest was one of the brightest pupils that ever graced the classrooms of Peabody, Francis F. Hogan, whose memory is kept green in the book of poems, published by the faculty of the school, in three efforts in verse, one of which, entitled "Fulfilled," runs something like this:

Though my hands have not learned to mold  
The modeling of a growing mind,  
Though my lips have not spoken their music  
And are leaving no songs behind,  
Think not that my life has been futile,  
Nor grieve for an unsaid word,  
For all that my lips might never slip  
My singing heart has heard.

I have etched the light on a willow  
With neither a plate nor style,  
I have made a song of the crescent moon,  
And of a poem of a life that is  
Are they less because lips could not know  
them.

These songs that my heart has known:  
Am I wholly mute who have sung with  
my heart,  
And sung with my heart alone?

These beautiful expressions in verse from young Hogan after he had joined the Fourth United States Infantry, but while in school he had written several other poems, two of his best being "Bird of All Colors" and "The Wicked Wind."

## Started at Peabody

A well known poet in America is Malcolm Cowley, whose effusions have appeared throughout the country frequently. He got his start in the art at Peabody, the following being the last few lines of his "Till the Journey Be Ended":

Some will stand to their heads like men,  
and some will let them drop,  
Some will follow the upland road  
where the air is fresh and crisp,  
And some will wander in flowing swamps,  
to follow the will-o'-the-wisp.  
There is a dead-dull level country beyond,  
with many a mile to go,  
And one last hill that must be climbed  
ere you drop to the valley below,  
And if you have stood to your bustle  
and struggle alone with the load,  
Till the last dun mile is traveled, peace  
awaits at the end of the road.

Each year the teachers offer prizes for the best form of verse, and this incites the pupils to turn out their very best, not for the money prize but for the honor of being awarded a reward that cannot be measured in dollars and cents. Last year the first prize winner was Eliza Jane Reynolds, her poem being entitled "Too Late." She wrote two others entitled "The Dead Queen" and "To Katharine." Christian M. Griggs won the second prize with "A City in the Sea," while the third prize went to Wilson Young with his verse on "Peace."

The faculty committee have this foreword in the book of poems: "Youthful writers are receiving much attention just now, and surely there is a reason for it, since the new democracy recognizes the efforts of boys and

girls who are learning to love poetry. Anything that helps to make students feel a deep and satisfying pleasure in beautiful thoughts and diction is valuable. With the idea of building a tradition for the school, a committee has prepared this little volume."

Since the volume was printed, it has

had a remarkable sale, much to the surprise of the faculty, who have had no idea of merchandising the pupils' efforts or of advertising the school as a producer of versification, but they clearly see that it is a valuable by-product of the education of the youth that can be copied by other schools.



Mrs. Ida Benfey Judd

## A Demand for the Greatest Stories

New York City Special Correspondence. THE New York schools are enjoying something not in the regular school curriculum, but which carries such educational value that it is attracting the attention of educators, and perhaps may eventually find its way to a recognized position. For one to carry it for the very love of it, without visible recompense, to the place where it is received in a similar spirit, proves that financial compensation is merely one angle on recompense. Mrs. Ida Benfey Judd has been for the past two years carrying her art of story-telling into the public schools, finding there such responsive audiences that what she may have originally scheduled for a rehearsal, becomes at once an inspiration de luxe which unfolds to a performance de luxe. The tri-centennial of the birth of Molière last year became the occasion of trying out the great French author on the youth of New York, and so successful was the result, that the high schools have been responding to it at intervals ever since.

Joseph, Lincoln and Others. The story of Joseph is in the repertoire, and Ida Tarbell's Lincoln is also a favorite story. "I gave Molière's 'Le bourgeois gentilhomme' in one morning to three different assemblies of one of the largest high schools," said Mrs. Judd in an interview, "and not a point failed to carry. In a graded school, before an audience of 800, there was not a point they did not get. While many of the older generation are not yet prepared to relish Molière any more than Aristophanes, this next generation understands. Molière says in one of his plays: 'You can't do anything with the young people. They will not listen to you; they do as they like.' Isn't that what we are all saying today of our young people? They did the same 300 years ago. The tragedy of Molière's comedy is even relished by the young. I felt the responsiveness of my youthful audience at once as they stamped with their approval the best literature that has stood the test of time. Goethe said he never allowed a year to roll around without reading a Molière play, and Lowell proclaimed that to read Molière was to get new light on the morning newspaper."

"The story of Joseph has a special appeal to the young. There is a charm in seeking to analyze the attraction of the young for this great

story. Not a point is lost; the magnanimity; the lines all carry home the lesson that Joseph understood: 'don't come to me to confess; go to God.'"

"The story of Lincoln must come in two parts; one-half the first year and the latter half the next year." Mrs. Judd's aim as an artist is to put literature across the footlights. "I have lived with George Eliot for 30 years," she continued, "and the period seems yet to be lengthened. Every time I give to an audience 'The Mill on the Floss,' and 'Adam Bede,' I receive new light on the story. We who love literature should do the same for it that music lovers do for music, which is to pass it over the footlights."

"There are certain stories as easily understood in China or Russia as in New York. These are the stories to pass across the footlights; their language is universal. Andrew Carnegie said: 'When I heard Wagner's music for the first time it was an event in my life.' The day is coming when we can say also, 'it was an event in my life when I heard 'Edipus' story for the first time. It was an event in my life when I began to be acquainted with Antigone, the first woman who quietly defied authority.'"

"Prometheus' story will make plain what has puzzled us for years; as we listen to Pomphili's story we catch glimpses of infinity; our lives can never be so small again; never again can we be so lacking in understanding. A 'Chamber Literature Hall' will be the 'Chamber Music Hall' will be the 'Chamber Literature Hall.' All our lives we have known the word Socrates—only a word! The time will come when one day we may hear Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, and another day Socrates' speech before the court which condemned him to death, probably the first man to die for intellectual freedom. We shall be able to have an afternoon with Keats and Shelley, as well as with Chopin and Schumann. As we begin to hunger

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## The University as a Preparation for Commercial Life

## Leaders of Culture and Vision Needed

This is the first of a short series of articles on this subject.

Liverpool, England. Special Correspondence.

IT IS one of the absurd examples of the conservative element in English national life that, until a few years ago, the possession of a university degree on the part of an entrant into commercial life was somewhat in the nature of an embarrassment, something to be guiltily concealed rather than exultingly displayed. One of the refreshing examples of the way in which the war has turned the tables upon tradition is that university graduates can now openly assume that they have had an opportunity of developing the essential qualities demanded of those who occupy executive positions in the business world.

School training during the adolescent stage endeavors constantly to enlarge its scope; it can do much to provide the tools for the process of real education, it can impose a physical discipline, it can do something to impose a mental discipline and to mold character, but its scope in these latter directions is limited. On the other hand, the attributes of a true university education are self-discipline, initiative, thought; and

they are not the less important because they are not directly sought, but are the indirect outcome of the atmosphere and method of the university.

Frank discussion, close association with men of varying interests and different nationalities, freedom in the right use of time, self-government through students' guilds or representative councils—all these must contribute toward fostering the qualities of leadership in the willing and appreciative student. To the same end athletic life contributes. Its team-work inculcates a sense of co-ordination, and its insistence upon the sports spirit represses the merely selfish instinct. Least one's advocacy seem overbold, a word of warning must be added: the university is not an automatic machine; given good material, it can develop and refine it, but given bad material, it is more likely to make the last stage worse than the first.

## The University and Leadership

If it be conceded that the university develops the qualities of leadership, the longer task remains of showing the special need of these in the sphere of industry and trade. To come quickly to the point, it may be said that the outstanding feature of the economic world is its dynamic character. A system which is based upon individualism and competition

makes all the time for the survival of the fittest.

If the nature of business were stationary, then all its problems could be reduced, after brief experience, to matters of simple routine. The humdrum tasks of commercial life are not likely to be as mechanical as the corresponding tasks of manufacturing industry, but they do not require mental ability of a very high order. On the other hand, the directive positions in commerce require marked ability, and, in particular, those qualities of initiative, independence, and enterprise which ought to be more certain as the outcome of a university preparation than that of any other training.

## Universities Can Do It

It may be objected by those who are exercised, on account of ethical considerations, over the present organization of society, that a main argument should not be concerned simply with material factors. The objection is reasonable, but it may be countered. The business world is like a single organism with the life and well-being of which all individual lives in every country are connected. The chief importance of such an organism lies in its continuity; it is susceptible of slow evolutionary changes, but artificial or too rapid changes are bound to hinder the performance of its functions. The surest way of maintaining the maximum speed which is consistent with safety is by permeation from within. That is but a roundabout way of saying that, contrary to an old and popular superstition, men of culture and of wide vision are urgently needed in commercial life. Such men the universities have demonstrated their power to produce, and, if their supply increases, moral and ethical considerations will bulk larger than they do at present. It is idle to oppose such developments, for it is wrong to consider that economic relationships must forever be dominated by the material motive alone.

Such is the second main argument; from the first it differs mainly in point of quality—the first appeals to business men, the second appeals to the community as a whole. Both are general for they apply to university training of all kinds, in arts or in sciences. There remains to consider the nature of the special work which is now undertaken by many universities in order to equip the business men of the future. STANLEY DUMBELL.

## Pupil Himself Most Benefited by Humane Education

Brooklyn, N. Y. Special Correspondence.

HUMANE education is not a scholastic study, depending for the inculcation of its fundamentals on classroom instruction. Nor did a Pestalozzi, Herbart or Froebel conceive this new branch of education. It evolved from gradual and universal recognition of the unjust treatment inflicted on the lower creatures by human kind, and of the consequent reaction of such injustice on civilization.

Teachers are seeking material and methods, and in doing so are imposing on normal schools the obligation of offering courses in humaneness. The first institution to give such courses is the Maxwell Training School for Teachers, one of three normal schools in the New York City educational system. The scope of the courses covers the theory and practice of humane education from kindergarten to high school. Students of the Maxwell school learn how humaneness may be correlated with nature study, literature, reading, composition, story-telling, art and music.

Humane education is thought by many to be synonymous with kindness to pets. It begins in the kindergarten, with kindness to pets. But it advances, in succeeding grades, in the economic as well as in the humane consideration of animal and bird life. Humane education is not being fostered alone for the cause of diverse creatures. It will undoubtedly allay suffering among them and lessen cruel treatment, but it will do incalculably more for the pupil or person instructed. Henry Bergh, the founder of the first humane society in the United States, once said: "Kindness to dumb animals blesses not only the lower being that is the recipient of it, but doubly him who practices it." Recently, an editorial on "Be Kind to Animals Week," wrote: "It seems a far cry from considerations like these to a federation of the world, yet international peace begins, if anywhere, in that reverence for life, for individuality, which has its root in kindness to animals."

Animal societies are extending their educational work. They are providing practical proof that though the problems of humaneness may be carried far toward solution by the school-teacher, who is educating the child for future citizenship, the responsibility

is not entirely hers. The American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, New York City, has an education director who is co-operating with district superintendents and principals in promoting the teaching of humaneness, in conducting poster contests, and in organizing school humane societies. She visits normal schools and elementary schools of the State, lecturing before students and conferring with teachers.

On humanitarianism and their societies has devolved the task of educating public sentiment regarding cruelties that generations have accepted as necessary or unavoidable or entertaining. To this end committees of qualified persons have conducted investigations, resulting in data and statistics that cannot be gainsaid.

One reform that should receive national-wide attention has its objective humane slaughtering. Statistics show that more than a quarter of a million food animals are butchered daily, holidays and Sundays not excepted. One contemplating these figures is not advocating necessarily a vegetarian diet when he expresses the hope that in the very close future meat for public consumption may be obtained by brutality and suffering. In co-operation with the National Committee on Slaughter-house Reform, whose chairman is Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, a \$10,000 prize was offered by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of New York, for a device that will end suffering in the slaughter of food animals. In a pamphlet, entitled "The Great Cruelty," Dr. Rowley publishes the data of his investigation. Within the range of this reform are stock conditions on remote ranches, transportation of food animals, and the halting of poverty in city markets. Trapping for furs is another problem.

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## Stravinsky's "Renard" Rehearsed; Other Music of a New York Week

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

MISS IRENE WILDER, contralto, gave a song recital in Aeolian Hall on the evening of Nov. 12, with Emil J. Pollak as her accompanist. She impressed me as a remarkable singer, possessing a voice of richness and warmth and commanding a strong and effective technique wherever she used it. In the important matter of enunciation of words, she struck me as altogether remarkable. My praise of her applies to four songs which I heard her interpret, all with English texts. As for what she can do in languages other than her own I cannot report, and I am willing to add that I do not feel much concern over the question. I should be glad to listen to singing like hers in English solely. But to tack on to my opinion in regard to her something by way of surmise and conjecture, I should say that an artist so well schooled as she is in the mechanics of singing would know better than to attempt texts in French and German, unless she knew how to pronounce well in those languages. Inasmuch as I am certain that she showed mastery in Griffe's "We'll to the Woods and Gather May," and Tschakovsky's "He Loved Me So," I think she must have also disclosed ability and artistic good sense in Rhenish-Batton's "Sorgende melancholique," and Schumann's "Lied der Braut."

Pelle Salmond, the violinist, gave a recital in Aeolian Hall on the afternoon of Nov. 13, with Walter Golde playing his accompaniment. His program was a searching test of his powers, including a group of pieces by composers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and two sonatas. A very long and weighty number was the Bach-manifesto sonata in G minor, op. 19, and it was admirably done. No violin sonata ever held my attention more unbrokenly. Another number was Frank Bridge's sonata in D minor. This work seemed to me pleasing in details but somewhat disjointed structurally. The composer was present at the concert and had the satisfaction of finding his music well received.

Mme. Matzenauer Sings  
Mme. Margaret Matzenauer, contralto, sang in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Nov. 13, taking the place of Mme. Emma Calvé. Mme. Matzenauer, with Frank LaForge at the piano, presented Schumann's "Widmung," Brahms' "Sappho Ode" and Strauss' "Zueignung" with a vigor of interpretation and a brilliance of sonority that I for one shall remember for a good while. When I hear a voice like hers and accompaniment like Mr. LaForge's, I think that song recitals are after all not such a bad idea. Take an illustrious prima donna and LaForge, and the sort of program you always find when he assists, and I suppose you have the standard American article. For myself, I sometimes think Mr. LaForge in making his recommendations to the singer as to program material sometimes gives undue preference to his own compositions. And yet, I believe I never heard a LaForge song that failed to stir me.

Arthur Loesser, pianist, gave a recital in the Town Hall on the evening of Nov. 13, in association with Mme. Olga Barabini, pianist. Mr. Loesser and Mme. Barabini presented Regner's variations and fugue on a theme of Beethoven, for two pianos, op. 86, giving what the program book noted as the first performance in America. The last portion of the program was the last portion of the program, and for that reason, I am not completely entitled to express approval. Had I been present when they began, and had I listened to all 12 variations, I might not have been so pleased. But I am one of those who like Regner; and I enjoyed this piece as one that illustrates the composer's fluency in its most interesting estate. An especial delight to me was the concluding fugue—a massive, yet logical example of contrapuntal structure. Mr. Loesser, playing solo pieces, Schubert's waltzes and ländler in particular, sounded to me like a pianist who is more engaged in communication than in exhibition. He may have remarkable tone and execution. I have forgotten about that. I remember only what he made the music tell me.

Stravinsky's "Renard"  
Carlos Salzedo gave a rehearsal of Stravinsky's "Renard" at his studio in West Seventy-Ninth Street, on the afternoon of Nov. 14, and invited me to attend. He went over to the place with the four singers who are to take part in the International Composers' Guild performance of it, accompanying them at his piano. The occasion interested me because it showed me five serious men engaged in the enthusiastic cultivation of modern art of an extreme type. And it rather disturbed me because it showed me a pianist and a male quartet taking through, with perfect ease, a piece of music which I should judge, from the looks of the notes in the score, was absolutely impossible of performance. The singers whom Mr. Salzedo rehearsed were José Delaquerrière and Harold Hansen, tenors; and John Barclay and Hubert Linscott, basses. They repre-

sent the four characters—a bird and three animals—of Stravinsky's musical fable. In the strict theatrical version, the singers, I understand, should be with the orchestra, and the actual characters, which comprise a cock, a fox, a cat, and a goat, should be represented on the stage by mimes. But at the guild concert at the Vanderbilt Theater on the evening of Dec. 2, the work is to be given, I presume, without dancing figures. At that time, the accompaniment which I heard Mr. Salzedo play on the piano, members of the Philadelphia Orchestra will play, with their conductor, Leopold Stokowski, directing.

Claudio Arrau, the pianist, gave a recital in Aeolian Hall on the afternoon of Nov. 14, of which I heard a few numbers. Mr. Arrau, playing pieces by Debussy, Busoni and Liszt, sounded to me like an artist with a protest to make; or rather, like one with a reform of interpretative methods to urge. He is one of the new pianists who are going to be heard, if I mistake not. He makes me ask myself what the noisy virtuosity of the old-school pianists means. He enchants me and persuades me, where other performers astonish me and lead me forcibly this way and that without asking me whether I want to go or not. He will be a success in North America, I trust, though I fancy he will advance in popularity at a somewhat moderate rate of speed.

Mr. Piastro's Concert  
Mishel Piastro, the violinist, gave me great delight at a concert of his at the Century Theater this afternoon, when he presented the Paganini concerto, in D with accompaniment by the State Symphony Orchestra, Leopold Auer conducting. He set an example that I should think violinists might advantageously follow, playing works of his own preference with an orchestra of his own choice. He did not set an example, either. He but followed the one that Mischa Elman set last spring. And like Elman, he secured the delightful co-operation of the first violin pedagogues, Mr. Auer. As for Mr. Piastro's tone, execution and interpretation, I shall say no more about them than that I found them entirely agreeable. Perhaps I had better frankly note that I did not particularly regard them, but thought only of the pleasant and engaging sound of the Paganini concerto, performed with a small group of men—50, I think, was the advertised number—and of the smooth progress of affairs under the direction of Mr. Auer.

All of which may be taken, no doubt, as an instance of Russian good taste in music. Another instance, which I have had experience of this evening, was a concert given in Aeolian Hall by Boris Levenson, the composer. As for the compositions, good taste was not, perhaps, spiced with much originality. But I will declare myself in praise of them, nevertheless. They included songs for bass, songs for soprano and pieces for violin.

The English-Speaking Union  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Nov. 19—Every seat was occupied at the luncheon given yesterday by the drama section, New York chapter of the English-Speaking Union of the United States, organized "To draw together in the bond of comradeship the English-speaking peoples of the world."

Augustus Thomas, Executive Chairman of the Producing Managers' Association, presided. The guests of honor included W. Bridges-Adams, director of the Stratford Shakespeare Festivals and the New Shakespeare Company, Rachel Crothers, Cyril Maude, Walter Hampden, and Otis Skinner, who all made constructive and at times eloquent speeches, emphasizing the closer bonds of fellowship and understanding which are being constantly manifested between the players of England and the United States and also the better understanding of the audiences.

Today Welwyn Garden City stands equipped with every attribute of an adult town. The new station on the Great Northern main line brings it within easy reach of London. The railway company has bought 70 acres of land, with the intention of creating an important junction station. This will further augment the traffic facilities.

Electricity is available to all building sites for power and lighting. Gas has also been laid to all the houses. A hotel restaurant coupled with delightful gardens has been opened near the station, and a central store with 18 departments is already a commercial success. Branches of two banks have been established. A fire station has been built and equipped. Playing-fields have been laid out. All these things have been accomplished at Welwyn Garden City in two years of the most difficult period known to English industrial history.



Welwyn Garden City and Typical Cottage

### Architecture

#### Welwyn Garden City

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Nov. 1

IN ENGLAND there are at present only two garden cities, Letchworth, started 20 years ago, and Welwyn, started three years ago. There are many garden suburbs; but garden cities are not to be confused with garden suburbs; they are essentially different in their purpose and scope. The garden suburb is a specially planned area outside a town devoted to residential purposes. The garden city is a new town, with industries, residences and social life complete in itself.

Few towns are planned to live in; few were planned at all; most grew haphazard and uncontrolled. Welwyn Garden City is the latest exception. It is planned to live in, planned to work in, planned for the well-being and comfort of its citizens.

The conscious control of the make-up of Welwyn Garden City began with the choice of its site. No better position exists within a hundred miles of London. Long before the land (which formed part of the ancestral estates of Hatfield and Panshanger) was in the market the site had been singled out by the Garden City Association as the perfect situation for a satellite town for London. If nature had prepared for the coming of an ideal town the conditions could hardly have been more suitable.

Where the Great Northern main line runs through the estate, two branch lines—eastward for Hertford and the east coast, and westward for Luton and Dunstable, converge, making a logical point for a future junction. Level fields alongside the main line provide economical factory sites. Gently undulating land, much of it on gravel and chalk subsoil, with beautiful and diversified views, offer scope for all tastes in sites for residences. On the high land beyond are fine oak woods bordering Digswell Park, which runs down to the Mimram Valley, famous for centuries as a Hertfordshire beauty spot.

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The houses are of the type that attracts and welcomes, and their attraction is not belied by their interiors. Every house is planned on labor-saving lines and soundly constructed to be a worthy unit of the new town. To live in Welwyn Garden City is to enjoy all the advantages of a town life with the delights of the country at one's door.

In the case of tenancy-investment, the intended occupier invests from £250 to £350, according to the size of the house chosen, in the shares and loan stock of a public utility society, on which he is entitled to interest and dividends. The greater part of the cost of the house is advanced on a 50-year repayment basis by the Government. The rent payable by the tenant-investor varies from £37 to £50, according to the cost of the house. All leases are for 99 years. This is better than a freehold, as the lease protects every owner and resident against congested building, wrong use

of sites, or the progressive "uglification" of what has been so carefully designed and laid out. The terms quoted for houses and land cover the cost of making roads, laying sewers, and general development charges.

The new city in its industrial area is planned for production. The estate was chosen as much for its industrial advantages as for its residential amenities. The sites for factories are alongside the railway, fronting the main line, and adjoining the spot where the new junction will arise in the near future.

Manufacturers who build their works at Welwyn Garden City secure in every way efficiency and economy. Economy is secured because of the natural resources of building material at hand. Sidings can be taken right up to the doors; road access is good, and ample land for extensions can be easily acquired. All the workers will live in the best possible conditions within walking distance of their work, and no manufacturer needs to be told how much that means in efficiency and the reduction of labor costs. Already the movement of manufacturers Welwyn-ward is beginning.

At Welwyn Garden City a first-class developed factory site can be obtained for a ground rent of £35 to £40 an acre, equivalent to a capital value of £600 or £700 an acre. Remembering that these figures relate to land which has all urban and industrial facilities, the economic advantage of a factory site at Welwyn Garden City needs no emphasis.

Muirhead Bone in Two  
New York Exhibitions  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Nov. 15—As if to stave off an expectant public, two groups of etchings by Muirhead Bone are offered in the galleries. Ever since this Scottish master's stay in New York some months ago, when he busied himself exclusively with architecture and copper plates, there has been a growing sense of expectancy as to the outcome of this pictorial encounter. His

AMUSEMENTS  
HARTFORD, CONN.  
Next Week: Opera House, Providence, R. I. This Week: Parsons Theatre Hartford  
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past successes assure interesting results and although there has been no definite date set for the forthcoming exhibition, it is to be within the present season.

In the good company of four other Scottish etchers of consequence, Mr. Bone is to be seen at his best in the exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art; William Strang, D. Y. Cameron, James McBe, and Francis Dodd ably accompany him in the splendid plates, but he stands alone in the glory of his superb draftsmanship and sure instinct for unified design. The long discipline of years of accurate and accomplished pencil drawing gives the sinewy support for the freer expression of his etched work. He combines something of the clean and elegant straightforwardness of Meryon's presentation of architecture with the romantic, richly bodied tonality of Rembrandt, the topographical insight of Turner, and the gentle poetry of Whistler. Most of his finest architectural plates are shown together with two of his incomparable lithographic interpretations of the English shipyards in the full swing of war-time activity.

Supplementing the Metropolitan show is an interesting collection of what must be called (but reluctantly) Boniani at the Harlow Galleries. Here are seen the none too happy attempts of this artist in portraiture; here are gathered from the artist's own collection the experimental, tentative, unfinished or purely personal documents that become the delight of dealers and collectors. Some of Mr. Bone's fine prints are shown, too, such as his magnificent record of the demolition of St. James Hall, London, his rendering of the tenebrous cavern of Charing Cross Station, the night impression of Piccadilly Circus with its searchlights sweeping the sky, his "Leeds Warehouses" and the lovely "Aye Beach" with its Rembrandtesque middle distance. No matter how great may be the rarity or personal appeal of the portraits and experiments, they should be confined to the portfolios; let his great prints be seen as often as possible, however for in them are the qualities that endure. R. F.

High Prices for Conrad Mss.  
NEW YORK, Nov. 17—Veteran art collectors were amazed recently when manuscripts of Joseph Conrad were sold at a gallery for extraordinarily high prices for works so young in literature and by a living writer. The highest price, \$5300, was paid for the original of "Almayer's Folly." Mr. Conrad's first book, by Dr. A. S. Hosenbaum of New York and Philadelphia, who also acquired the script of "The Nigger of the Narcissus," for \$4500. Other possible buyers were looking for manuscripts but for first editions, some not more than 10 years old. The treasures were from the collection of John Quinn, art patron and lawyer of New York.

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"Scaramouche"  
A ROMANTIC PLAY by Rafael Sabatini  
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Food for Chicken Feed  
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At Little Theatre 44th St. Splendid  
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WILLIAM HODGE  
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"Such plays justify the theatre in its highest sense."—F. L. S. The Christian Science Monitor.  
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New York—Mottin Pictures  
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MARION DAVIES  
20 Week in "LITTLE OLD NEW YORK"  
Solilo-Ballet Corps—Capitol Grand Orchestra  
RIVOLI B'way at 49 St.  
Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.  
In "STEPHEN STEPS OUT"  
RIVOLI CONCERT ORCHESTRA  
Paramount Picture  
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WILLIAM S. HART  
In "WILD BILL HICKOK"  
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THE GREAT AMERICAN PICTURE  
AT LAST  
By Emerson Hough  
Directed by James Cruze  
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### London Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 6—If there is a dearth of pantomimes in London this Christmas, there is, at any rate, to be "Peter Pan" as usual. The forthcoming revival of Barrie's evergreen work is to be under the auspices of Gilbert Miller, and the Peter is to be Gladys Cooper, who is making her first appearance in the part. Among other distinguished actresses in this rôle in London have been Nina Boucraut, Pauline Chase, and Edna Best.

The next production of the Phoenix Society is to be Christopher Marlowe's tragic masterpiece, "Edward II," at the Regent Theatre. Later the society will present Wycherley's comedy, "The Country Wife," which was first staged in 1672, when it attracted the admiration and envy of Voltaire; and in a rewritten form it was afterward played by Garrick. Another interesting revival (at the Century Theatre) is to be of Arne and Bickerstaff's "Love in a Village," which was first produced at Covent Garden in 1762, and was subsequently seen at Drury Lane and the Haymarket. Arne's chief distinction is that he composed "Eule Britannia," one of the airs in "The Masque of Alfred."

At the autumn conference of the British Drama League, that has just been held at Bath, the question of playwrights' fees came up for discussion. According to a statement by the chairman, a circular letter was sent out by the League to 24 English dramatists, asking their views on the subject. Thirteen recipients left the letter unanswered, 11 protested against the royalty system, and six approved of it. Where, and as is the general rule, the royalty system is in force, the author gets from 5 to 10 per cent of the gross receipts. The alternative to this is a sale outright.

Within the next few weeks another London playhouse will disappear from the historic Strand. This is Terry's Theatre, which is to be demolished in order to widen the thoroughfare. It was built in 1887 by Edward Terry, at one time a prominent member of the old Gaiety company. Terry's "Sweet Lavender" ran there for 700 performances; and the same author wrote two other plays, "In Chancery," and "The Times," for this theatre. In recent years the house has been almost entirely given over to film dramas.

G. K. Chesterton is writing a play founded on two of his books, "The Innocence of Father Brown," and "The Wisdom of Father Brown."

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For week ended November 17, 1923

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## Denver

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Half sole the old shoe saving buying new ones.  
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Printing of a better kind  
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## COLORADO

## Denver

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Your Gift Problem

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in all the great capitals of the world  
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Call  
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All Standard Grades from  
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The Peck Book Co. 325 East Center

MONTANA

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The Christian Science Monitor  
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Nedley.....City Hall  
The Postgraduate.....3809 1st Ave. No.  
The Stapleton.....229 East Park  
The Northern Hotel

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The Christian Science Monitor  
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Mygard's Confectionery, 202 W. Broadway

Good Coal Dry Wood  
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*Western Fuel Co.*  
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Ask Your Dealer for It.  
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 "Where Corsetry Is An Art"  
 Corsets, Brassieres, Hosiery  
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 PRICES MODERATE  
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 Highway & Main Sts., Newhouse Hotel  
 Highway & Main Sts., 37 East Broadway

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## WASHINGTON

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 Easy Payments

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## WASHINGTON

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## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

## Art as an Ally of Peace

ART accomplished a great work during the war; now it has been summoned to the aid of peace. All who love peace, all who long for peace, must rejoice, for art speaks with a directness that words never equal and in language that is universal, plain even to the man who cannot read.

Of the merit of the special means taken to insure its aid by the committee in New York, there may be a doubt. A Christmas peace card is appropriate; no question of that. But it is a question whether the surest way to secure this card is through a competition for money prizes. In a sense, all art is competition; all artists work in rivalry, and it is a good thing for them that they should. They are kept up to the mark, have not the chance to grow slack, are never without incentive. The artist who is afraid of healthy competition and calls for protection had better shut up his studio and try his hand at something else. But to compete for prizes is another thing. We have had too much of it in recent years, and the results in schools and exhibitions and public schemes have hardly proved that prizes are the best method to get the finest work.

There are artists who, if commissioned to make a design for the purpose, instead of being asked to try their luck with any second-rate painter or amateur who chooses to compete, might give the committee a card that would carry an eloquent emblem of peace from one end of the country to the other. But these artists are not likely to enter the race with all the incompetents out for their third of the \$5000 offered to the winners. However, a competition it is to be. There is no use now in quarreling with the method definitely adopted, and if the jury keep their heads, avoid sentiment, and are not blinded and bewildered by the number of designs that will probably be sent in, they may by a wise selection justify the perhaps unwise means decided upon.

When America, following Europe's example, determined to issue war posters, it was, I think, Dr. Garfield who said you could not force any man to read an official message in type, but the artist's design, if strong enough and the right kind, made itself seen and understood at a glance in terms clear to every man, whatever his nationality. This is a truth nobody will dispute. We know what art has been in the past to the primitive man, to the religious man, to the unlettered man. And its influence has not weakened with what we call progress, though the artist nowadays is not so closely in touch with his public as of old and too often speaks in what to the public is a foreign tongue.

But when it comes to a subject artist and public share in common, the old relations are re-established. The war showed this, as we have not yet had time to forget. One country after another, eager to reach the people and appeal to them, called upon the artist to be its interpreter. Cities were placarded with war posters, published in several sizes so as to fit boardings, booths or kiosks, windows, and even newspaper supplements. And they fulfilled as useful a function as liaison officers. French and Italian posters were read as easily in America and England as English and American posters were read in Italy and France. In the collections of war posters preserved in various museums the story of the war will be told to future generations.

Today the story of peace is to be told. Those who tell it may remember, as a warning, that by no means every artist who undertook the task succeeded in producing a war record of value. To look back to the posters that plastered our walls during those anxious years is to be surprised to discover how few retain any vividness in memory. A few in America, a few in England, a few in France, a few in Italy stand out with distinctness, but the innumerable others have faded and merged into one dim impression of calls to arms, calls for money, calls for the Red Cross, calls for aid of any and all kinds. For direct appeal expressed with the utmost simplicity perhaps none was so effective at the moment and therefore is so well remembered now as that poignant, tragic, exultant "On les aura" by Faivre. The meaning of the war drama of which that dramatic figure was the symbol could not be missed by man, woman or child.

Now, if it was difficult for the artist to express dramatically so dramatic a subject as war, he is not going to find it exactly a light task to express what to most of us, I am afraid, is so undramatic a subject as peace. War excites us until he who is naturally the most unwarlike can hardly escape the stimulus. But we never grow excited over peace, though there is every reason why we should, so unattainable does it seem, so beyond human reach. During the rare intervals when it comes and stays, we accept it placidly, unconscious of its really wonderful dramatic quality and possibilities. The artist has seldom found in it an inspiration. In symbolic art peace is overshadowed by justice and charity and hope, above all by victory. A year or two ago a hall in the Metropolitan Museum was filled with classic statues of Victory;

what chance is there of filling the same hall with statues of Peace classic or medieval or modern? And is there anywhere a Peace that can rival the triumphant Victory of Samothrace as we see her at the head of the great stairway in the Louvre?

It is as well that competitors for the three prizes should realize what a problem they face, though they need not be discouraged. If the successful designs are to accomplish what is expected of them, designers must steer far from the usual commonplace, the stereotyped symbols, the familiar allegories. Models equipped with wings and flying drapery have had an overlong day; have played too many parts to rouse our enthusiasm in any one of them, and we are weary of the "cogwheels and things" that Whistler protested against with laughter in the old days of painted anecdote that won, not a prize, but a place on the line in the Royal Academy and columns of praise from popular critics.

I admit it is easier to say what the design should not be than what it should. But, after all, that is the problem for the artist. The Victory of Samothrace in her day was not borrowed from studio stock. It has always been for the artist to invent, to create. He must not only have mastered his craft, he must have something of his own to express, to say with the tools of the craft even though these he shares with other craftsmen. To say something of his own does not necessitate, as some think, sensational eccentricity in the manner of saying it. The great designers have never been either sensational or eccentric, though they have given character, individuality, to their design. This peace competition offers a splendid opportunity to be original. The artist is not a missionary, but still he cannot help being stimulated



"Willows," From Etching by Ernest Haskell

by the challenge to his power, if it is in him, to produce something that will make his public feel with him and, by the emotion he has sought to express, awake a corresponding emotion in all who receive his Christmas card, with its proclamation of peace.

many instances, it approximates a sketch. There are several exquisite French handlings of costumes and detail—canvases in which one is overconscious of the reduction to scale. Of these "Matadora," a costume picture by Jehan George Vibert, "The Surprise," a playful story rendering by Lorenzo Valles, and Simon's "The Quarrel" are unusually fine examples.

The nineteenth century painters revered a hard, tight handling of color and form, a porcelain perfection, almost photographic in effect. The pattern of a sofa cover, the stuffed birds in glass cases, the Victorian overornamentation of mantel or interior, all find reflection in the art of the day. With the exception of landscape paintings, artists were devoted to subject pictures many of which verged upon illustrations. The subject chosen often exceeded the space limitations, and suffered proportional reduction.

"The Falcon," by the American painter Hovenden, though minute in the handling of detail, subordinates little things to the larger conception of the two figures. Its handling is studied without being petty, ordered without being forced. The lure of color may be felt also in "La Charmeuse," by Pierre Louis Joseph de Coninck, where a little girl holds upon her finger a tiny bird. The large dark eyes, the blue hair ribbon, the pink complexion, the white dress, lend the effect of a painting upon china.

It is with a sense of relief and relaxation that one passes from French precision to the broader stroke of those Americans whose work brings the Coates Memorial well within the range of contemporary art.

The study of Mr. Coates by Robert Vonnoh is gratifying as a work of art, and not as a glorification of pigments or quasi-photography. Violet Oakley, Twachtman, Carlott Wiggins, and Thomas Moran are all represented, while paintings by Billel, Richet, Alma Tadema, Charles Dater Weldon, Chaigneau, and Miel round out the list of exhibitors.

The collection also includes three bronzes, "David" by Mercie, "Motherhood" by Bessie Potter Vonnoh, and the portrait bust of Mr. Coates by Charles Grafty. D. G.

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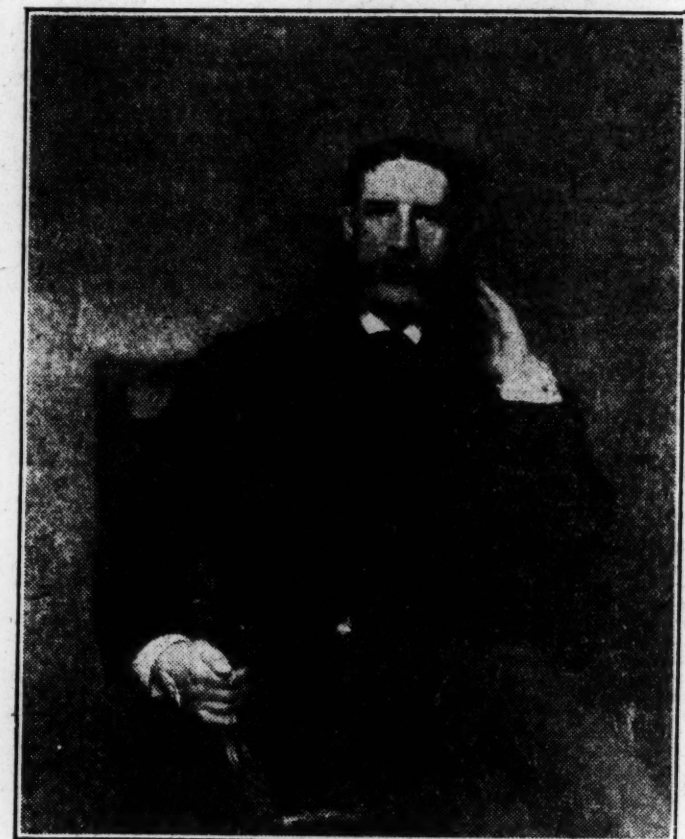
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Robert Vonnoh's Portrait of Edward H. Coates

## Coates Collection on View

Philadelphia, Nov. 15  
Special Correspondence  
**A** VALUABLE collection of nineteenth century art, amassed by Edward H. Coates and presented to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts by his wife as a memorial, constitutes the most important single gift to that institution since the Gibson collection of paintings and the Phillips collection of prints.

Nineteenth century paintings, when thus exhibited in proximity to current displays of modern art, reveal the many drastic changes which have raised the art of the painter from muddled pigments to those which are almost too vivid in clarity. Works by Corot, Dupre, Diaz, Jacques and Daubigny afford a rapid survey of art as developed by the Barbizon school of painters. Pigments are dull, superimposed upon a dark background. There is, perhaps, less restlessness than in modern art, yet the repose is somehow somnolent rather than invigorating.

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## Ernest Haskell's Etchings

Special from Monitor Bureau  
New York, Nov. 16

**W**HEN the processes of self-discovery accelerate the artist's instinct for expression, the world takes on new meaning and the human wildernesses kindle with the bloom of added beauty. Up in Maine, near the old town of Bath, an American etcher had taken his holidays for 17 summers, accepting the elms and apple trees, stone walls and barayards, spreading waterways and dissembling hills as dear familiars, but feeling no obligation to make incisive record of their simple charms on his copper plates. Invariably he went afield to more dramatic haunts in his pictorial questing. But in the processes of discovery, he found within and without a rich and unexpected harvest; under the enriching touch of inspiration and revision the stern and stony New England landscape took on the outlines of a promised land and something of its kindling beauty came into the work of Ernest Haskell. The series of 35 etchings, done this past summer, and now on exhibition at the Anderson Galleries, comes as a revelation to those particularly who know him in his earlier estate.

**A Fine Draftsman**  
Mr. Haskell's talents as meticulous draftsman, and impeccable technician have long been acknowledged, but on the strength of this exhibition he steps into the front rank of American etchers. His delicate line has become sensitized to a new rhythm, his plates are graced with an unwanted luminosity and significance.

Here is a style that is clear, continent and communicating, grown elastic to include the accidental and impetuous but permitting a sustained search for structural detail. He sets forth with unusual economy of line and contour the wide topography of this region of low ridged, intermittent hills, scattered with venerable landmarks of homestead and grove; the sense of light achieved in these panoramic views holds together in easy balance distance and detailed foreground. His cloud-filled skies, more reminiscent of earlier work than the other passages, are the least compelling part of the exhibition, although two elaborate plates of cloud form—"The Heavenly Hosts" and "He Maketh the Clouds His Charlois"—are evidently intended to impress.

**"Pure Etching"**  
But elsewhere, as in the remarkable "Willows," described in the footnote of the catalogue as "illumination without loss of weight, pure etching" and a plate which would have delighted that arch forester, Jean Baptiste Corot, whose first requirement of trees was that they offer ready passage to the birds—the airy, buoyant thought expressed is thoroughly delightful; and it must be further considered that no tone or atmosphere from "wiping" and printing is relied on. It is safe to say that something new under the sun is coming to pass when such etchings, based neither on tradition, nor tutelage, as Mr. Haskell's make their appearance.

RALPH FLINT.

## Art in Holland

Amsterdam, Nov. 6  
Special Correspondence

**T**HE good seaman is proved by bad weather, and in these stormy days Dutch artists prove their relationship to a seafaring people. In spite of the declining interest in art, there is, they evidently think, still sufficient warrant for a modest exhibition of water colors and drawings (together with a few works of sculpture), which this year takes the place of the usual autumn exhibition of oil paintings. It is in no way inferior to those of former years and in fact contains many interesting works. Portraits and still-life pictures are the best. Landscape apparently awaits a new manner of expression. Bobeldijk, with two masterly drawn portraits in red crayon, and Bolding vie with Spoor and Rueter in excellent old-style portraits, the former a picture which

turns out to represent some particular man, woman or child. Yet both are undoubtedly great artists and their work has a penetrating depth which was often absent in the paintings of Thérèse Schwartz, though her's were perhaps more brilliant in execution.

Simon Maris takes a place by himself with two portraits in a peculiar blending of pink and dark violet tones which to be fully appreciated would require a special environment, though the bold technique and breadth of vision betoken a master hand. Quite different is the very modern style of Colnot whose "Girl" is almost a giantess and whose black and white landscapes suggest great upheavals in which hills, woods and houses are hardly discernable.

In one respect this might also be said of the "Goat-Flock" by Professor Jurens. There is much more restraint in the

many good still-life pictures in the exhibition, in the "Roses," by Miss van den Berg and the "Flowers," by Miss Van der Willigen. There are only four pieces of sculpture; a fine study by Hesselink which demonstrates the fact that the necessity or, say, the desirability of producing small works might, in some instances, turn out a blessing in disguise.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## History in the Epic Form

REREADING Carlyle's "The French Revolution" recently, I felt afresh the force of the old question whether the poet or the professional historian is the better interpreter of the past. For of course "The French Revolution" is the work of a great poet and is conceived in the spirit of an epic poem. It is open to all manner of criticism on the score of fact and of intention; and I have known teachers of history who warned their students against it as giving a false valuation of the entire period of which it treats.

It has been said that the average English reader in English has learned most of his history from three sources, all of them dubious as history: Shakespeare's history plays, Scott's novels, and Macaulay's essays. In the older days most Englishmen had read at least the first volume of Gibbon's "Rome" and Grote's "Greece" and Macaulay's "England"; but it is fairly safe to say that they remembered the plays, novels, and essays best. If we interpret the word "poetry" as we legitimately may, in the broadest sense, so that it includes drama and fiction, we may say that most men learn what little they know of history from poets, rather than from professional historians or specialists.

History, in recent years, has become so much an affair of technique, so rigidly controlled by conceptions of accuracy, dependable evidence, lack of prejudice, and inductive methods of reasoning—that the modern historian really does not write for the general public at all, but for his professional brethren, because, like the writer on physics or chemistry, he is more afraid of their verdict on his work than he is of being dry. As a consequence, the vast mass of what he writes never rises or, as he might say, falls, to the level of literature at all. Whether, depending on logic, he gets any nearer the truth than does the poet who depends on a kind of inspired guesswork is another matter. The historian is after the facts, whatever else he may be after, and it is not to be wondered at that he is constitutionally suspicious of a man who, like Carlyle, will calmly ignore a mass of facts lying ready for use, in the British Museum, because, as the legend records, the authorities would not let him take the material home for leisurely examination. Such slipshod research is unforgivable to the professional expert, who sometimes spends so much time collecting facts that he never gets his book written at all.

Nowadays the tendency is to admire only the expert and to forget that there is something to be said for the poet. There is a story, that may be true, that when Dickens was planning his "A Tale of Two Cities" he asked Carlyle for a book or two about the French Revolution and that, some

days later, a truck backed up at Dickens' door, loaded with a thousand books or so. One suspects that the novelist read half a dozen picturesque accounts of the great upheaval, and then wrote his novel. The historian will say that he produced a piece of unreliable melodrama; but the public has been satisfied for fifty years with his picture and has been contented to remember the Revolution as he has sketched it; filling in the picture from Carlyle and from Hugo's "Ninety Three" with random dips into Michelet. The result is that they preserve a melodramatic story, instead, as the historian thinks, the facts.

Now, what the historian is likely to forget is that the French Revolution was melodrama, as lurid as any popular theater ever provided. The public has perceived this and has loved the story better than it has loved the economic or proletarian bases of the story. This is very superficial of the public, but that they are any further from the central truth of the matter than is the historian who studies the prices of food, the conditions of labor, and the rise of the Third Estate is not easily proved. Melodrama is not necessarily false to human life, as is proved by "Macbeth" and "Hamlet," which are full of it. The passions of mankind are a fact, just as important as statistics, and much less liable to an incorrect reading. Ethics plays its part in history more profoundly than politics, and religion than economics. Men will go hungry for a moral question, and remain poor for religious reasons. It was such facts that Carlyle saw, and it was his vision of such facts that will make his history outlive a thousand which are "strictly accurate."

Bacon, in "The Advancement of Learning," which is so full of illuminating remarks, touches on this distinction between poetry and history. After making a distinction (which we should probably challenge today) between history as making use of memory and poetry as making use of imagination, he says that poetry is "one of the principal portions of learning, and is nothing else but feigned history, which may be styled as well in prose as in verse." Then he continues with the famous sentence: "And therefore it was ever thought to have some participation of divineness, because it doth raise and erect the mind, by submitting the shews of things to the desires of the mind; whereas reason doth buckle and bow the mind unto the nature of things." He is thinking, of course, mostly of epic poems and history or chronicle plays, for history of the Carlyle type and the historical novel had not yet come into existence. We should have to revise his remark a little to make it apply here. We might say that the poetic historian of our day submits the facts of history to the test of a personal interpretation, while the professional historian doth buckle and bow the mind to the facts, carefully eschewing any interpretation that is colored or favored by the personal equation. The work of the professional is of inestimable value, if only because he provides the poet, interpreter, or prophet with the raw material to work on; but soon or late the interpreter must work on the materials if they are to be anything but detached and heterogeneous information. The success of his work will depend not only upon his knowledge of the facts but upon his own insight, elevation of outlook, and soundness of wisdom; if he have not this, it will soon be forgotten, however fascinating it may seem at first. If it have this, the work will continue to read it, not for the facts so much as for the vision of human life and the clarification of human conduct it provides.

Instead of condemning either type of history, the liberal person will read both, supplementing the one with the other. There are few more interesting literary amusements than to compare the versions of the French Revolution of Carlyle with a solid and pedestrian textbook dealing with the same events. R. M. G.

## The Yodeling Woodcutter

With a delightful suddenness the clear notes of a yodeler were heard. The young shrill tones echoed from the slopes of the Alps, taking the quiet afternoon by surprise. The vine and leaf-scented hills along the Swiss Rhone valley—a deep russet this late autumnal afternoon—threw back the sound of the voice that sent forth its trills in happy abandon, the singer as yet unseen. Like a silver ladder of shining notes, the voice ascended easily, modulated, harmonized, and resounded, and we soon saw that it was owned by a small Alpine lad. As clear as a bell in frosty air the notes poured from the throat of the little fellow, and we listened as we watched him picking up fagots and large branches that had fallen from the trees. He was apparently gathering the wood to keep his family warm for the winter that was hinted in the air, and that might easily be imagined as approaching from the far side of the tall Alp in the distance.

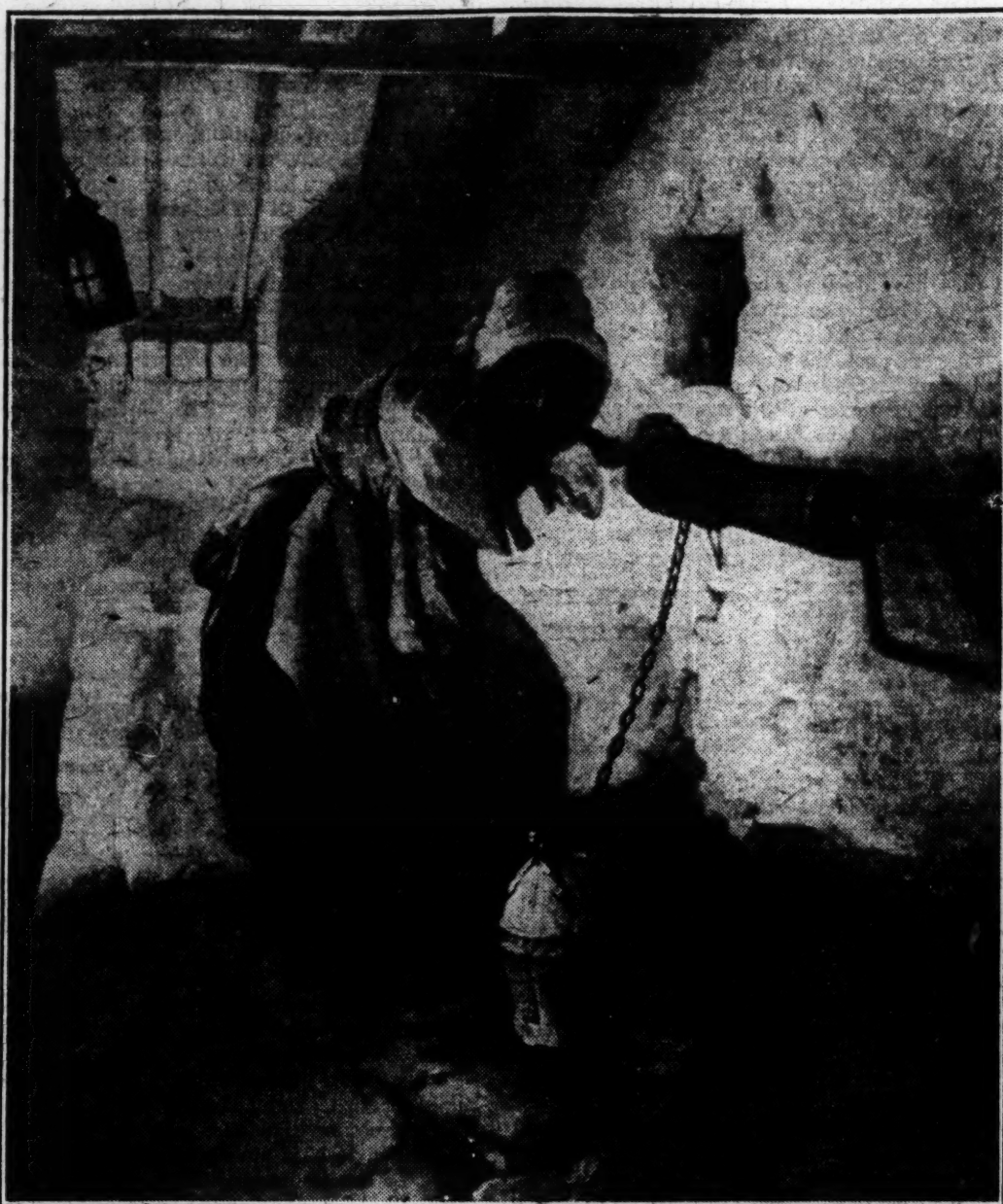
So he chopped his wood and improvised his melody to fit his actions, with the bell of the Yvonne church rang once—twice—thrice—and he rang on, as if it were being called behind the peak of the mountains. As he sank from view we sat by the sandy borders of the Rhone, tossing a few dry leaves like brown craft into the running water, wondering where they would go as they disappeared beyond a bend in the river. Tawny sand, fringed with coarse weeds in stiff marsh and clovered earth, lined the banks of the river. The grass was a light brown, the blades as stiff as rapier. Tall rushes stood unquavering and silently stately in their faun coloring. Here and there a dark bullrush could be noticed, the contrasted somberly with the lighter colors, the bronze tints and copper tones that mottled the autumnal landscape. Potatoes had been dug in the

fields near by, and a crow was searching the rents for worms.

When our leaves had disappeared in the river, we arose from the bank, and walking a few paces could still hear the little boy yodeling. He had finished cutting his wood and had put the branches on his back. But his notes continued to dance merrily in the valley, bounding upward and down again, hurdling the trees on the hillsides, and then coming back for further tunes. He walked slowly to his home, where a supper of boiled potatoes, cheese and coffee (for such

## Guardians

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
As one who places candles in the dark  
As keepers of the light from dusk  
to dawn.  
I plant green, stately cedars on my  
lawn  
Tall sentinels to guard my little park.  
When winter blusters down the  
road,  
Outwitted, he may pass my blest  
abode.  
Fanny de Groot Hastings.



A Cornish Peath. From the Painting by Carey Morris

is the usual fare of the peasant) probably awaited him. At a soft trotting pace over the leafy carpet, we followed the path he was choosing. Few golden leaves were on the trees, and a sprinkling of crimson cherry leaves remained to brighten with vivid tones the bronze and copper hues and the dark branches. Some red leaves fluttered to the ground as we passed.

The boy increased his pace as the valley turned a deep purple, and when he disappeared ahead of us, the sound of his yodeling melody gradually sank into silence.

## El Pontiente

Beneath the train the miles are folded  
by:  
High and still higher through the  
vibrant air  
We mount and climb. Silence and  
braven glaze;  
Desert and sage-brush; cactus, alkali,  
Tiny, low-growing flowers brilliant,  
dry.

A vanishing coyote, lean and spare,  
Lopes slowly homeward with a back-  
ward stare  
To jag-saw hills cut sharp against  
the sky.  
In the hard turquoise rides a copper  
sun.

Old hope comes thronging with an  
urge, a quest;  
Beside the window gliding wires run,  
Binding two oceans, Argosy and  
quest!

Old dreams remembered to be dreamed  
and done!  
It is young air we breathe. This is  
the West!

—Ruth Comfort Mitchell.

## Rerennial Themes

Poetry may never with safety cut loose from the old, because the old is always new. The tide of generations flows on unceasingly, and for each the old experiences have their pristine freshness. That is why the old themes are perennial. . . . Nor have the moon and stars grown old because uncounted centuries ago, beside the rivers of Babylon and Egypt, or among the hills and pasture lands of Israel, or in the wide stillness of Arabia, men saw them, and brooded, and wondered, and dreamed. The oldest things in the world are the things that also have been new as many times as human beings have been born. I happened one day this summer to look across an adjoining cottage. There on the porch was a group of urchins absorbed in constructing a fleet of whitened ships, and on the path below, two little girls heads close together, each with an arm about the other's waist, oblivious of all but their own secrets. And there, too, was the eternal sea. And each was as old as the other—and as new.

Now that is what the greatest poetry has always built on. Its roots strike deep into the . . . familiar. But the gift of the gods to genius is the power to catch and fix that familiar in the recurrent act of becoming new. That is originality.—John Livingston Lowes.

SOJOURNING in the "Last Village" in England, that quaint outpost on the cliffs near Land's End, we found a curiosity—a well sunk inside the farmhouse itself. The inmates had no need to go outdoors to draw water, for the well was at hand, inside the walls, in a little whitewashed room of its own. These rare inside wells, of which only one or two are still in existence, are called "Peaths."

The tiny whitewashed room was lighted by a little old window of bottle glass. A lantern hanging near had seen service for over two hundred years, and still did duty on dark nights. The quaint well bucket was of a make and shape not seen elsewhere, and in a niche in the wall stood a picturesque old pot.

Most interesting of all was the ancient date which helped in the work of the farmhouse, and drew the water from the Peath. Her sunbonnet was a work of art. Pleated and quilted by herself it was made to withstand all weathers, the strongest sun rays could not penetrate its folds, nor the wettest shower pierce its thickness. The old dame was proud of her bonnets and kept them spotlessly white. Her uneventful life was a record of hard work and scanty wages, but she brought up her family well, and quaintly boasted that they all had their "first and second suits," meaning that however hard the struggle, she managed that they should always have a "Sunday best."

## The Poem of Garibaldi

For about two years Garibaldi lived in America, right across the bay from New York in the village of St. George, Staten Island. He worked there as a journeyman in a small candle factory. Then, for four years, he traveled the seas east and west, to Brazil, to Peru, to China, to every port on the map—restless, like Odysseus—haunted by the vision of Italy in chains.

All of Italy, outside of Piedmont, was then in the throes of reaction. . . . No chance of liberty! But in one small corner, in our city of Turin, great networks of conspiracies were being woven for the redemption of our unhappy land.

Camillo Cavour was taking the helm of the State. Another man, Giuseppe Mazzini, pale, frail, idealistic, was organizing the struggle, preaching the gospel of liberation for the country by the united efforts of her sons. . . . But the time was not ripe—Cavour had the destinies of Italy then in hand, plans were crafty and slow, far-reaching, and must not be jeopardized by any hasty step. The hero retired to his rocky island of Caprera and nursed there, in the wild primeval surroundings, his great passion.

The war of 1859 came. The united forces of France and Piedmont proceeded to throw the Austrians out of Italy. . . . Lombardy had been set free, but Venice had been left under the Austrian yoke. . . . Once more he returned to Caprera and waited there for the fateful day when he would be wanted again. And that day came! As the Rhapsodists singers of Greece told the poem of the Argonauts, let me tell the great rhapsody of our land, the sail of the Liberator over the violet sea to the island of olives and roses and marble temples. Not the golden fleece tempted him; he sailed to bring love and freedom to our brethren. He called his companions to a deserted spot on the rocky coast of Liguria. In the red sunset of May he stood and watched them gather in silence. He wore his white mantle and carried the sword of Rome; his lionlike mane flowed on his shoulders. Back of him

spread the great gardens of Villa Spinola; at his feet was the deep sea, in the distance the marble vision of Genoa. He who had been a sailor in his youth knew how to handle the rudder as well as the sword, knew how to read the course of the stars in the sky. One thousand men they were who came to him from all sections of Italy, all of one heart. Under the full moon of May the two boats that carried the destinies of Italy plowed the blue waters.

At the break of the fifth day, the wooded summit of the Ercian Mountain emerged above the mist—the mountain of Aphrodite, the solitary summit crowned with pines. At its feet lay the Sicilian shore, golden under the rising sun. From the bow of the ship, Garibaldi cast his calm placid gaze over the island. On those shores Daphnis, the shepherd, had once sung his melodious lay, holding his beloved in his arms, while the white sheep waded into the Sea of Sicily. The gift of the blue-eyed Persophone covered the sides of the hills, sweet crocuses and violets and white-lilies. On this enchanted shore they landed, through fields of aloe and cactus, under the gorgeous sky in the springtime, almost forgetful of having come there to make war. . . .

On the night of the victory, Garibaldi and the King of Piedmont rode side by side on the battle field. Then the hero donated the kingdom he had won to Vittorio Emanuele and sailed away to his little island of Caprera. No gift, no gold he carried with him, nothing except a bag of seeds. He lifted the anchor with his own hands, and spread the sail over the purple sea toward the setting sun. This is the Poem of Garibaldi as I often heard it from my friend the old carpenter—Silvio Villa, in "The Unhidden Guest."

## "The Broad Highway"

Often enough an author who has been rejected in England has been promptly received with open arms by a publisher and a public in America; then he has come home bringing his sheaves with him and been even more rapturously welcomed into the household and circulating libraries of his penitent countrymen. But in Farnol's case the process was reversed. America would have none of "The Broad Highway"; her publishers returned it to him time after time, as they had returned "Mr. Tawnish," which he had put away in despair. It had taken him two years to write what is nowadays the most popular of his books, and for three years it wandered round seeking acceptance or slept in his drawer between journeys, until he began to think it would never get out of manuscript into print at all.

It was looking travel worn and the worse for wear, and had been sleeping neglected in his drawer for some months, when his wife reduced it and, on the off chance, sent it over to England to an old friend of Farnol's, who having read it with enthusiasm, passed it on to Sampson, Low & Co., and it came to pass that "The Broad Highway" was then published immediately

## "Blessed Are the Peacemakers"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN A world torn with strife, confused with misunderstandings, and fretted by fear, there is an intense longing for peace. But the desire of all people seems still afar off. Is this because so much is required before peace can come; because so much must be done to keep it when peace does come? Jesus the Christ knew of the peace which no tribulation could touch, threaten how it might; and this peace was a large part of the legacy he left to his followers. Yet his own words imply that the quality of his peace was different from that which the world, generally, is ready to accept or to give. "Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God," he told those listening to his Sermon on the Mount. Jesus himself was the greatest of all peacemakers; but it took his whole earthly life of overcoming the flesh to demonstrate to the world what that peace meant. By his supreme fidelity and loving sacrifice he removed the wall of ignorance which seemed to separate man from God. Thus he reconciled man to Him by giving the true understanding of God as Infinite Love.

It may seem easy to make what Mr. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 211), calls "a false, convenient peace." This, however, is little else than an alliance with error; it cannot last, for it is not the peace of God. If we read the remaining verses of the Beatitudes in Jesus' wonderful sermon, we see that in order to be true peacemakers we must earn all the other blessings as well. The "poor in spirit" should not have to overcome error and make a lasting peace, since "theirs is the kingdom of heaven," and the army of heaven is at their disposal. Having the complete spiritual panoply, having their "feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace," they need no other protection; they require no lesser weapon. "They that mourn," they that are grieved at the hardness and impetuosity of error, are the ones who are roused to action; and when their work is done, they are comforted, and rejoice in the "abundance of peace." The meek also make peace, because only humility and self-forgetfulness are loving enough and brave enough to persevere in spite of difficulties until their efforts are successful. Prejudice that clings to its own opinion, and arrogance that presumes to dictate its own terms, only stir up more strife; but the meek are free from self-assertion, and so are ready to be guided by divine Love to a right issue. "Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness"; for they are impelled, by their longing for peace and joy, to work for them till they find them and are satisfied.

The merciful are peacemakers spontaneously; they shall obtain mercy

and was immediately successful. That was in 1910; and in the same year Jeffery Farnol came back to his own country and settled in Kent, which has given him so many scenes for the best of his romances.

Strange, you may say, that a novel as wholly and peculiarly English should have been written so far away from its proper setting and in such unpropitious surroundings, especially while Farnol had all its glamorous adventure and lurid, living romance of the American outlands waiting, as it were, at his elbow. . . . Stranger still that when "The Broad Highway" recrossed the ocean it was no longer rejected and had soon scored an even larger success with American than English readers.—A. St. John Adcock, in "Gods of Modern Grub Street."

## Lyric

The way a crow  
Shook down on me  
The dust of snow  
From a hemlock tree

Has given my heart  
A change of mood  
And saved some part  
Of a day I had rued.

—Robert Frost.

## Rachel in the Louvre

I have heard a significant anecdote of the young Jewess who afterward became the leading star of the Comedie-Francaise. I have not been able to find it in any sketch of Rachel. The story runs that an old friend of Rachel's family, who had known her since infancy, wrote to her, late in the lives of both, to ask her to what she attributed her success in the interpretation of the classic drama. She replied to him substantially as follows:

"While still a girl, I was destined for the stage by my father, and when I was about sixteen he took me one day into the Louvre, and, standing in Salon Carré, he said, 'My child, look well at these masterpieces of painting; they will be of great service to you in the pursuit of your own art.' I was not indifferent to them, and I recognized their beauty; but they did not greatly move me. One day, almost by accident, I descended to the rooms of Greek sculpture on the first floor—a memorable experience, for there my spirit caught fire! Here was everything I needed for my art and everything in perfection: pose, gesture, expression, proportion, emotion. I went again and again and studied these great marbles from every point of view, finding in them the exponents of many shades of human feeling—repose, action, the passions and the affections. Answering your question, I can say that whatever success I have had in interpreting to my generation the great ideas of the Greek drama has been due, initially and in large part, to my intimate study of the antique statuary in the Louvre."—Robert Underwood Johnson, in "Remembered Yesterdays."

not only for themselves, but for all with whom they come in contact, even for their seeming opponents, until it comes about, as sang the Psalmist, that "mercy and truth are met together; righteousness and peace have kissed each other." Do not unmerciful judging, unmerciful thinking and talking, produce strife and unhappiness? These errors are healed by the loving reflection of the opposite qualities. The "pure in heart" are ambassadors for peace; "for they shall see God." And where God is seen, Love is seen and strife is stilled. Those who are "persecuted for righteousness' sake" are at peace themselves; and they make peace for others, even in the midst of seeming turmoil; for the kingdom of heaven and its radiant atmosphere of joyous love are theirs. Thus, each one of the Beatitudes reveals a different aspect of the character of the children of God, the peacemakers.

To obey the command of our Father which is in heaven, and to be a peacemaker in the home, in business, or in world affairs, demands moral courage, since peace is never the result of agreement with error, but of fearless exposure of the futility of error's supposedly subtle arguments and devices, and the establishment of the lawful demands of God. Obedience to divine Principle, not acquiescence with merely personal views, is necessary for an enduring peace; and constant watchfulness is required to protect it. Those who have in their own hearts the serenity that comes from the understanding which Christian Science reveals of divine Love's ever-presence, are able to take peace with them wherever they go; to heal dissension and strife; to lift anxiety; to silence the storms of passion and self-will, so that there is "a great calm." The message from God to man which heralded the first coming of the Christ to earth was, "On earth peace, good will toward men"; and those who follow the Christ in thought and deed, as well as in word, are helping to establish the kingdom of the Prince of peace and to further the day

"When from the lips of Truth one mighty breath  
Shall, like a whirlwind, scatter in its breeze  
The whole dark pile of human mockeries;  
Then shall the reign of Mind commence on earth,  
And starting fresh, as from a second birth,  
Man in the sunshine of the world's new spring,  
Shall walk transparent like some holy thing."

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1923

## EDITORIALS

IN DECLARING himself squarely behind the Mellon propositions for taxation reduction, President Coolidge is rendering a notable service to the Nation. Perhaps he may be creating the issue on which the next election will turn. We should think, however, that this would be improbable, because the demand for the reduction of taxation which is crushing industry in the United States, crippling individual initiative, and sorely pressing the man of merely moderate means is so universal that the Democrats will scarcely dare to oppose the propositions in the forthcoming session of Congress. It is to be anticipated that, except for the opposition which may arise from the advocates of a bonus, which cannot be paid if taxes are to be reduced, there will be no material antagonism offered in either house of Congress. It will be to the political advantage of the Democrats to advance in every way a program based upon the Mellon propositions, for hostility to them would unquestionably count heavily against that party in next year's election.

### No Politics in Tax Reduction

On the other hand, the Republicans, if they desire to get into the campaign with a record of anything really serviceable to the country accomplished during the brief administration of President Coolidge, cannot attain that end more efficiently than by the prompt enactment of such a law as it is understood the President is going to advocate in his first message.

Sometimes it has proved unfortunate for an essential reformative measure of this character that it should be advocated at the beginning of a presidential campaign. We are unable to see that that is the case with the proposition to reduce taxation. The Democrats can far better surrender to the Republicans the advantage of having initiated and carried to completion such a program than they can incur the odium of having opposed it. Democratic strength in both houses of Congress is great enough to enable that party to derive no small measure of credit for the enactment of tax reduction legislation if its leaders adopt the patriotic course of hearty co-operation with the Administration to this end.

President Coolidge may be held by the politicians to have been exceedingly fortunate to have found so serviceable an issue ready to his hand. On the other hand, the people of the United States may feel that they are singularly fortunate in having an executive ready to grasp the issue, and put back of it the entire force of his personality and his Administration.

A RECURRENT comedy of American politics is now in progress at French Lick Springs, Indiana. Every four years there gather at that justly celebrated resort Messrs. Murphy, Brennan, and Taggart, the bosses of the Democratic Party in New York, Illinois, and Indiana. Quadrennially they announce their plans for controlling the national convention of that party, both in respect to its declaration of fundamentals and its candidates. And always some five or six months later, when the conventions meet, the delegates arise, with enthusiasm and conviction, and smite Messrs. Murphy, Brennan, and Taggart, hip and thigh, repudiating the platform fundamentals which they would have adopted, and casting into outer darkness candidates whom they advocated.

To everybody politically informed, except apparently the editors of some New York newspapers, it is a matter of common knowledge that the friendship of these bosses is a liability and not an asset to the candidate before a national Democratic convention. In 1912, the late Champ Clark was defeated for the nomination, despite great strength in the convention, simply because Tammany was for him. Woodrow Wilson was nominated because Murphy and the rest of the bosses opposed him. William J. Bryan has been a powerful, if not indeed a dominant, force in convention after convention, because he always opens the ball with denunciation of Tammany and of its allied boss-ridden organizations.

This year the three bosses, who are as absurdly insistent upon their authority as were the famous three tailors of Tooley Street, announce their unanimous opposition to the candidacy of Mr. McAdoo, and two of them—Murphy and Brennan—declare their intention of securing a wet plank in the Democratic platform. Mr. McAdoo is to be congratulated, and the dries need have no fear of danger from this source.

But the fact that it is Murphy and Brennan, bosses respectively of New York City and of Chicago, who oppose prohibition, while Taggart, the boss of a State containing no really great city but controlled largely by its rural voters, refuses to join them, may help to impress upon the consciousness of citizens the reasons back of this political attitude.

To men like Murphy and Brennan, the success of their party in the presidential election is a matter of secondary importance, if not, indeed, of entire indifference. What is vital to them is that they should be allowed to hold their grip upon the governments of the cities which now constitute their feudal domains. The patronage of New York City and of Chicago, the business of acting as brokers for public service corporations, the control of police forces, the ability to levy tribute upon all individuals seeking rights or privileges under city governments, are the things which are essential to the maintenance of the power and prosperity of political bosses of this character. What they could get from a president of the United States, even were he indebted to them for his nomination and election, would be but trifling in comparison to what they do get from the mayors whom they own. As municipal government is frequently limited or qualified by the power of the state legislature, these bosses

find it desirable to extend their power at least to the point of having a large following in that body. But the primary thing to them is control of their cities; the secondary thing, control of the state or at least the possession of a powerful influence in the state government. Success in a presidential election may be interesting, like the winning of a game in which the stakes are trifling, but the big thing is to win the political game for the control of their cities, in which the stakes run into millions.

For this reason, Murphy and Brennan, recognizing the fact that in great cities there is unquestionably a very positive demand for breaking down prohibition upon the sale of alcoholic drinks, set that up as the statesman-like platform to which they would commit the national party. They know perfectly well that no national convention would accede to the demand. But in the meantime they can say to their constituents, and to the largely corrupt and lawless forces upon which their power is based, that they have done the best they could in their service. Taggart, having to appeal largely to the rural electorate, wisely sees that his power would be broken by any such assault upon the prohibition law.

It is well to understand the true purposes animating politicians of this character as one reads the proclamations from the French Lick bosses as to the conditions under which they kindly intend to permit the people of the United States to elect a president.

THE struggle for temperance reform has once more come to an issue in Scotland. The campaign between the forces for reform and the interests which profit by the sale of liquor to the public is in full swing. The issue is the same as it was three years ago. The electors are required to vote on three options: no license or total prohibition in their own district, reduction of licenses, and no change. The case for the liquor interests is being based on two arguments.

The first is the appeal to liberty. The walls are covered with appeals to Scotsmen to preserve their historic freedom, to reject the insidious attempt of the fanatics to restrict their power of choice, to show their moral character by voting for voluntary temperance instead of for being forced to be good by act of Parliament. To judge by the posters, the liquor power has suddenly become the most active campaigner for temperance and for strength of character—always provided it is given the maximum opportunity to test that strength of character at a profit to itself by placing countless temptations to weakness in everybody's way.

The second part of the case is the argument that prohibition has failed to deal with the liquor evil in Finland, and has produced worse evils than it has cured in the United States. The temperance forces, of course, do their best to counter these charges, and to give publicity to the facts on the other side. But they are working at a handicap, because the liquor forces have an enormous political fund at their disposal and have an active propagandist in every retailer of their wares.

There is no doubt that while last time the liquor trade was on the defensive, this time it is on the offensive. It is out to diminish that small proportion of Scotland that went dry three years ago. The vote then showed about 30 per cent for no license or prohibition, a surprisingly small proportion for the reduction of licenses, and rather more than 60 per cent for no change. It resulted in practice in the abolition of some hundreds of licenses, especially in western Scotland. The greatest difficulty which temperance reformers are up against today is the general slump in idealism which has taken place everywhere since the war. In the era of self-sacrifice during the war, nations were lifted above themselves and looked forward to the millennium. They achieved the purpose which they had immediately in view, the destruction of the Prussian menace to human freedom, but they had not realized the cost of establishing on earth the rest of the vision they had seen. Hence the recoil.

The truth is that the world is only at the beginning of the great struggle for the liberation of humanity from the bondage of demoralizing sensual appetite. The enactment of prohibition in the United States gave the world a magnificent lead. But it was a challenge which roused all the dark forces into aggressive revolt, and they are now organizing everywhere to try to reduce mankind once more to slavery to sensualism exactly as the German militarists bestirred themselves to try to reduce Europe to slavery to political autocracy, once their authority was threatened by the rising tide of democracy. Their offensive will ultimately fail, but it will only fail when enough people are awake to what is going on and see how to resist it.

The result of the vote in Scotland will be watched all over the world by the true friends of human freedom, for whether the cause of temperance seems to win or lose, they will know that the very fact that a struggle has been made for the right has stirred up complacency and has spread the light of truth further into the dark recesses of the human mind.

FIGURES purporting to be taken from official records show that since the end of the World War, France has loaned to various European countries, chiefly to Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania, more than \$5,000,000,000 francs, and the French Chamber of Deputies has ratified proposals for further loans to Poland and other European countries. That these loans may be justified by the necessity for drawing closer the ties that unite France with the borrowing nations is possibly true, but at the same time they appear to conflict with the unofficially announced French policy of deferring consideration of repayment of any part of the money owing the United States until such time as Germany makes substantial payments on account of war reparations. There has

### Temperance in Scotland

been no disposition on the part of the American Government or people to press for action looking to the ultimate payment of the French war obligations, the position taken generally being that until the reparations question is settled it would be useless to discuss the matter. Yet, there is apparently a growing sentiment that if France can loan large sums for political and industrial advantage she should at least be able to meet some of the accumulating charges for interest on her American debt.

That the French loans to various countries have not in reality been loans of money, but credits for war matériel, railway equipment, and manufactures, does not change or explain the curious situation of a country pleading poverty, but lending great amounts abroad. It is true that through these loans French industries have been benefited, but the same result would, to a large extent, have been attained had payments of interest been made to the United States. Such interest, while nominally payable in gold or gold exchange, would in reality have been paid in exported goods, since France has no gold available for export and can only maintain her war-depleted holdings by selling in foreign markets against gold exchange. The "invisible balance," from expenditures in France of foreign tourists, and other sources, cannot be depended upon to furnish gold reserves that will permit of gold exports as payment of interest or principal of the national debt.

The great majority of the American people are doubtless in sympathy with France in her difficulties, but many of them would like more information concerning these foreign loans, a large percentage of which are alleged to be used for military equipment and other war purposes.

ART, we hear, is to become the handmaid of the tourist agency. As a lure to the circumnavigation of the globe, or a cruise in the Mediterranean, or a journey to the South Seas, or wherever it may be, a big liner offers the novelty of a daily class in etching with an eminent American etcher in charge. A well-fitted-up workshop is to be the rival of the swimming tank, and the gymnasium, and the card room, and the evening jazz in the lounge. At the ports where the liner stops the tourist will hurry ashore with the once indispensable kodak exchanged for a copper plate and an etching needle.

This novelty is accepted in some quarters as evidence of an increased interest in art, a growing appreciation of things "artistic and cultural." But to the artist it is merely another sign that playing with art is at the moment in fashion among amateurs. Etching is, of all forms of art, the most difficult, the most subtle—an art essentially for the few. To consult the latest and supposed-to-be-most authoritative books on the subject is to discover, if we did not already know it, that the artists, both in the past and the present, who have etched are in a surprisingly small minority. Moreover, this minority yields a still smaller minority of names that stand out with any distinction. There may be today many societies of etchers who are professional artists, many print clubs of laymen who are their admirers, many lecturers who make etching their subject. And yet, despite this display of active interest, it is rare to add a new name to the little group of the elect.

It hardly seems likely that tourists off on a pleasure jaunt will find time at sea to crowd in, somehow, among the amusements the steamer provides, the serious study of this serious art, or on land to spend a morning or an afternoon drawing a church, a palace, or a landscape of which the kodak would have given them the record in a second. Nor can they be expected to desert their comfortable deck chairs to bend all day over an acid bath and wrestle with a printing press. Of old, amateurs could put aside their wax flowers or macramé work at a moment's notice, but etching allows of no such chance devotion. The etching plate may be taken up lightly, but it soon means arduous and concentrated manual labor, and then we fear that it will be as promptly dismissed, and that the well-equipped etching room, filled to overflowing perhaps at the start, will be empty long before the end of the journey. Art is dishonored, not honored, by being played with, and the new sport of learning to etch at sea is evidence of, if anything, the prevailing idea of art as a pleasant pastime.

### The Art of Etching as a Pastime at Sea

PROBABLY most of those who were thrilled recently in England by the news of a great Shakespearean find have since learned that the most thrilling facts about it are that it is not authentic and that it is at least fifty years old! This same "discovery" was first discussed, that is, in 1871, in Notes and Queries. It all hinges around some 150 lines in an Elizabethan play, and while a number of authorities believe that these lines were the work of Shakespeare, fully as many others are assured that they were not. It is true that certain papers have recently been published under the title, "Shakespeare's Hand in the Play of 'Sir Thomas More,'" but this does not necessarily make it so. The great discovery, therefore, amounts to nothing more than a fresh discussion of an old theory.

PROHIBITIONISTS everywhere will be interested to learn that Sherman J. Lowell, master of the National Grange, at the opening session of the annual convention of the Grange in Pittsburgh, reaffirmed its policy regarding prohibition and the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment in no uncertain terms. He said:

This is no time for dodging. Every American must line up and prove of what sort of stuff he is made. As for the Grange, we say, "Here is the law; enforce it!" This is the stand which every fraternal organization in the United States could take to advantage.

## Editorial Notes

INTEREST in wild life appears to be on the increase. Gas Logic declares that 200,000 more persons visited the American Museum of Natural History in New York City last year than the year before. The total number who looked at and studied the great nature exhibits was 1,310,000. And up in the Bronx, we are told, some 4,000,000 persons made calls upon the 3562 inhabitants of the zoological gardens.

## The Streets of Zanzibar

By A. W. WELLS

AT SEA, OFF ZANZIBAR, Oct. 1.—In some ways, I suppose, my dreams of Zanzibar—stretching back to my vaguest boyhood—have been realized, but in the main, I fear, I leave the place a sadly disillusioned man. More than ever am I convinced that Zanzibar is just about one of the most enthralling places in the whole world for a man to visit, and yet for exactly opposite reasons from those I had imagined. Somehow or other (and long, long before I saw "Chu Chin Chow") I had got it into my imaginative head that Zanzibar was the city of a superb luxury. I was wrong; I was absolutely wrong; for, instead of finding Zanzibar the city of a superb luxury, I found it, in the main, a city of pettiness.

But what interested and enthralled me beyond all, my wildest imaginings was, to discover that this luxurious jewel of my dreams was, in reality, such a hub of varied and endless activity, of such ceaselessly swarming humanity as I had never seen before, and doubt very much whether I shall ever see again. Quite vainly I search for some illustration from a Western outside world that may convey even the vaguest impression of the general layout of the place; all that seems possible is to ask you to imagine long, interminable circling lines of whitewashed houses (or houses that once were whitewashed), so close together that from the top windows people may shake hands, and so high that people at the bottom, even when the sun is at its zenith, crowd, jostle, and elude one another in such a dim, gray light as would almost disgrace the worst November day in England. And for miles and miles these dim, tremendous alleyways seem to go on crossing and recrossing, sprawling and intertwining everywhere, like the vast, unending tentacles of some huge, mysteriously bodiless octopus, or like a labyrinth of monstrous trenches. And you have only to walk 200 yards, and turn a couple of corners of these trenches, for your exit to become as difficult as—and very much to resemble—the solution of a particularly aggravating string puzzle.

Perhaps the great beauty of Zanzibar is that, once you have eluded the would-be guides and curio dealers, nobody takes the slightest notice of you. Hour after hour I wandered about these Zanzibar alleyways—a lone, flannel-clad, camera-carrying figure, suddenly caught up and merged into a tarnished rainbow of Oriental robes—and nobody ever once spoke to me. Few people bothered even to look in my direction. And the strange thing was that I, on my part, was always conscious of being a pilgrim in another planet. Walking about these dim, gray streets, I seemed to be wandering into a completely different world, and a world not only different, but one which immediately, instinctively, and irrevocably impressed me could never, never change: a world that was the same today as it was a thousand years ago, and would be a thousand years from now.

It was altogether different from walking about a native kraal, a native location, or anything of that kind. True, you find life in a kraal as it was centuries ago, and still wearing a perfectly stable-seeming contentment, but always at the back of your mind is the impression that, ages and ages hence, all this will alter. Not so, however, at Zanzibar. Indescribably petty, cramped, and distorted as it may seem, these people, you feel, have evolved a certain level of civilization with which they have not only made themselves content, but against which they have steadily and persistently erected a barrier invulnerable, perhaps, even to time itself.

What knows Zanzibar—and what cares it—about the crisis in the Ruhr, the coming British election, the problem of whether women shall wear high or low heels during the coming summer? When the French actually come right into these narrow alleyways, when Zanzibar itself is rent and torn asunder, when the decree is issued that its spectral, black-robed women shall cease to smother themselves behind veils covering even their eyes, then, and then only, will it be time for Zanzibar to take notice.

But if I found this overwhelming atmosphere of a complete and contented isolation (this atmosphere of "fatalism," as we Westerners call it, for the want of a better word) a thousand times more intensified than ever I had imagined, I was sadly disappointed at, what seemed to me, the utter lack of Oriental glamour about Zanzibar. Anybody who has had the slightest experience of traveling at all, of course, knows that Eastern cities are never what they seem from the sea. But even though domes and minarets, gleaming so virgin white across an azure sea, invariably melt on closer inspection into cluttered streets and crowds, there is generally to be found a certain inescapable basis of easy, restful, and even romantic living.

I formed no such impression at Zanzibar. Rather, indeed, was I impressed by the universal industry of everybody—yet industry of an indescribable pettiness. All along those dim, gray alleyways crouched Arab and native men and women, either offering or making something for sale—generally clothing or foodstuffs. Every man seemed to be frying the food or sewing the gown of his neighbor, and by that means to be just barely managing to eke out a livelihood. And as for romance. . . . Never did I see or learn the vaguest hint of it. The men seemed to be entirely too busy, and the women, also, to sing as Omar Khayyam sang. The only song that sounded, and echoed through these narrow walls, was the song of the sewing machine—for to Mr. Singer undoubtedly belongs the honor of invading and capturing Zanzibar as no other Westerner has done. Mr. Ford will never get there. The very streets will repel him.

### Early American Papermaking

PAPER manufacturing, in the early days of America, was a hazardous business requiring frequent subsidies from public funds, according to an account in The Inland Printer. Among the first records of paper making in the colonies was in 1768, when "Christopher Leffingwell of Norwich, Connecticut, petitioned the assembly for a bounty to be paid upon such paper as he might manufacture," saying that "he hath, at great expense, erected a paper mill in said Norwich, and procured workmen for the making and manufacturing various kinds of paper." The Assembly granted him a bounty of two pence a quire on all good writing paper, and one penny a quire on all printing and coarser paper, during the pleasure of the Assembly, payable annually at the expiration of each year from and after May, 1769.

### Increasing Interest in Nature and Wild Life

INTEREST in wild life appears to be on the increase. Gas Logic declares that 200,000 more persons visited the American Museum of Natural History in New York City last year than the year before. The total number who looked at and studied the great nature exhibits was 1,310,000. And up in the Bronx, we are told, some 4,000,000 persons made calls upon the 3562 inhabitants of the zoological gardens.

### Three Tailors of French Lick